

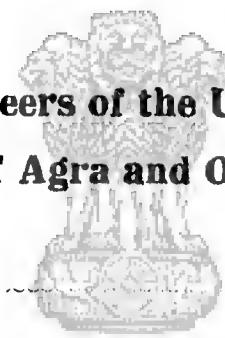
DEHRA DUN.

Supplementary notes and statistics to

VOLUME I

OF THE

District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh



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PREFACE

THE articles contained in these volumes were compiled, for the most part, by Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., from materials that had been prepared for the revision of District Gazetteers. The whole is therefore largely based on the labours of the District and Settlement officers, who collected the information required, and also rendered valuable assistance by examining the articles on Districts, *tahsils*, and towns. Special thanks are due to the late Mr. J. Hooper, C.S.I., and to Messrs. W. H. Moreland, C.I.E., S. H. Butler, C.I.E., and H. R. Nevill, I.C.S., who contributed portions of the Provincial article, or made useful criticisms. Other acknowledgements will be found attached to various articles.

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Alterations and Additions to Part A of the Dehra Dun District Gazetteer, bringing it up to date (1916).

GENERAL FEATURES.

THE SIWALIKS.

The theory that the Siwalik range is of older geological formation than the Himalayas (page 8 of the Gazetteer) is now discredited. The following remarks on the subject are of interest. "Though its upheaval was accompanied by movements of the Himalayan Mountains themselves, and probably by increases in the latters' elevation, yet the Siwalik range is of more recent formation and is perhaps the most recently formed range of similar magnitude in the earth. It is still in the first stage of growth, and it may be expected in the future to rise in altitude and to expand in width" (Burrard and Hayden: "Sketch of the Geography and Geology of the Himalaya Mountains and Tibet," p. 85, Part II).

BERESFORD LOVETT SCHEME.

The elaborate scheme described on page 13 of the Gazetteer was abandoned in 1911, and suggestions for its revival in connection with the building of the new Imperial Delhi do not appear to have found favour.

It may however safely be predicted that the vast reserves of power now running to waste where the great rivers of Northern India sweep down to the plains will some day be harnessed and utilised, and will in many ways revolutionise the cities of the United Provinces and the Punjab.

FORESTS AND WASTE LANDS.

Considerable areas of land in the Eastern Dun mainly covered with grass or patches of inferior forest were excluded from the original demarcation of the Reserved Forests as District Waste Land Blocks. Portions of these were from time to time leased for cultivation while other portions were made Reserved Forest. In 1908, however, the remaining blocks and portions of blocks were all made Reserved Forest, the Superintendent agreeing with the Conservator of Forests that the time had come when all such

lands should be kept as grazing reserves and no more of the State lands should be alienated. There are thus no waste lands now available for the grant of leases.

In 1912 a grant of 254 acres of Forest land at Ramgarh was made to Colonel Fuller for the purpose of horse and mule-breeding to supply the Indian Army. Colonel Fuller's departure on war-service in 1914 has stopped for the time the progress of this experiment.

A grant of 800 acres of forest land on the Kalimatti hill was given in 1914 to Honorary Captain Santbir Gurang of the 2nd Gurkhas for exceptional reasons.

JAUNSAR FORESTS.

The want of a proper forest settlement in the Jaunsar second class forests has been the cause of continual trouble and friction (p. 25 of the Gazetteer). A proposal to carry out a regular settlement has now been accepted by Government and the settlement will probably take place at an early date.

CLIMATE.

In view of the diminution of the average rainfall of the Dun, noted by Mr. Walton, it may be recorded that the average of the 8 years 1908—15, was the same as that of the preceding decade, namely 78 inches. The average of the last four years, however, has only been 68 inches.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The area under cultivation in the Dun shows a steady increase and is now nearly 10,000 acres in excess of that of ten years ago.

No striking changes in the system of agriculture or in the crops grown have occurred in recent years, the most noticeable feature being the increases in the areas sown with gram and oats, the latter usually being cut green as a fodder crop. The harvests of the last few years have been on the whole below the average but no actual scarcity has occurred, though the abnormally high prices of food-grains have here as elsewhere pressed hardly on certain classes.

The amount of advances made to agriculturists in the district has been insignificant in all recent years, never exceeding a thousand rupees. Prices have corresponded to the general rise throughout the provinces.

CATTLE CENSUS.

The conditions referred to by Mr. Walton have prevented the district from being noted for its cattle in spite of its extensive grazing grounds. It seems probable, however, that in the Eastern Dun the breed is improving by constant importation of animals of a rather better type.

The figures of the 1915 cattle census show a nett increase of 10,267 animals, the total of the district being 2,59,636. Bovine cattle with a total of 1,61,209 showed an increase over 1909 of 11,362 and sheep with 34,430 an increase of 313; goats on the other hand decreased by 2,599 to 60,116, while an increase of 191 in horses and ponies only brought the total up to 881.

IRRIGATION.

No noteworthy developments of the canal system have been made in the last few years. The area irrigated by the Dun canals has averaged about 20,000 acres and their gross revenue about Rs. 1,18,000 a year. The Jamankhata Minor from the Katapathar canal is just being completed; its length is just under 2 miles and estimated cost Rs. 7,235; the area commanded by it is 760 acres.

The Raipur Feeder Scheme which was first mooted in the nineties is being again proposed for execution; this project would carry an increased supply of water from the Kalanga canal system across to the Rajpur canal, which has a very inadequate supply, and would extend the sphere of operations of the lower Rajpur canal in the lands south of Dehra. The three parts of the scheme consist of the Sansadhara feeder to increase the supply of the Kalanga canal by tapping the sources higher up at a cost of some Rs. 60,000; the Raipur feeder to carry the surplus Kalanga water across the Rispana into the Rajpur canal (cost Rs. 75,000); and the Kargi minor (cost Rs. 43,000) a continuation of the Rajpur canal and Raipur feeder. The anticipated increase in irrigated area is 733 acres in the Kharif and 903 in the Rabi.

The total cost will be about Rs. 1,94,000 and the estimated return 5·4 per cent., the length of new channels will be about 7½ miles in all the three portions.

TEA.

The tea industry of the Dun has experienced a welcome revival of prosperity in the last few years. In 1907, as noted by Mr. Walton, the price was little over four annas a pound. The Calcutta sales averages for the last two years up to date have been for Dun tea 6 annas 7 pies in 1914 and 8 annas 9 pies in 1915, while fine tea has been sold for 12 annas to one rupee a pound. The local limited companies are paying good dividends, and one private garden has, I learn, earned a profit of Rs. 50,000 on 450 acres of tea in 1915. The figures for the total output mentioned by Mr. Walton (1,80,000 to 2,00,000 lb.) are an obvious mistake; he has apparently omitted the last cipher. The total for 1914 was 21,26,128 lb. from 21 gardens. The area under tea remains stationary.

WAGES.

There is always an active demand for labour in the Dun and wages have continued to rise with the rise in food prices. It may be roughly estimated that rates of pay have risen all round from 10 to 20 per cent. in the last five years. The tea gardens with their resident labour supply have been less affected by the rise than other employers, but their rates are now considerably higher than those quoted by Mr. Walton and high wages are earned on piece-work in the plucking season, though the rates for daily work remain comparatively low.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

The trade of the district continues without any notable developments on its former lines. The growth of the prosperous residential towns of Dehra and Mussoorie accounts for a brisk import business, but productive industries, other than tea and lime, have not done well of recent years. Of the concerns mentioned in 1910 the Rajpur Glass Works and the Sansa Dhara Mineral-Water Company have ceased to exist, while only one of the three breweries is working at present, namely that at Chakrata, though it is possible that Mackinnon's Brewery at Mussoorie may be re-started again in the future.

On the other hand the War has brought about the inception of two new industrial enterprises. The Dixon Chemical Company at Dehra has commenced the manufacture of thymol (which is

made from ajwain seed) and further aims at capturing the German trade in other drugs. They are intending, in addition to Thymol, to produce Menthol, Anisol, Caffeino, Aspirin, purified Borax and Boracic Acid and various other products. Their progress seems to depend mainly on the assurance of an adequate supply of raw material.

At Sat Narain the well-known Baba Ram Nath has recently begun on a small scale the production of printing ink, another commodity largely obtained from Germany, and hopes to develop the business on a considerable scale.

PRESSES AND NEWSPAPERS.

There have been several changes in the local printing presses and periodicals. Ephemeral specimens of both have appeared and disappeared again.

There are now eight presses, four old and four new, while the *Voice of the Doon* and the *Mussooree Times* remain the chief local papers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The only improvement in communications effected in the last few years has been the raising and metalling of the eight miles of road between Rikhikesh Road Railway Station and Rikhikesh Town, together with the construction on this road of a reinforced concrete bridge over the Suswa river. The work was completed in 1915 at a cost of about a lakh of rupees for the bridge and half a lakh for the road. At the same time the Rikhikesh Improvement Scheme has paved and drained the streets of the town and laid out roads for its expansion, which is proceeding apace. This scheme was financed by a grant of Rs. 83,000 from Government.

The development of the town and of the Eastern Dun will be greatly stimulated by these works; the traffic along the road to Rikhikesh had already grown to a remarkable extent in recent years.

The two projects for an extension of the railway from Dehra to Rajpur, and for an aerial cable-way, worked by electric power between Mussoorie and Dehra, or Rajpur, are both still hung up, though there seems to be a reasonable prospect of the latter being carried out before long.

A note on the improvement of communications in the district would be incomplete without a mention of the remarkable development of motor transport within the last two years. There are now five or six agencies running passenger motors between Dehra and Rajpur, with frequent fares to Chakrata and other places also, and there seems every likelihood that the numerous tongas plying up and down the Rajpur road will disappear altogether in the near future.

CENSUS.

The population of the district increased from 1,78,195 in 1901 to 2,05,075 in 1911. There had, however, been slight adjustments of the boundary near Hardwar since 1901, and the population of the present area in 1901 was 1,77,934. The real increase was thus 27,141 or 15·3 per cent., the highest in any decennial period; Dehra, Dun was the only district in the division showing an increase between 1901 and 1911. Dchra tahsil with 1,50,263 persons had an increase of 23,430 or 18·4 per cent. and Jaunsar Bawar with 54,812 an increase of 8,711 or 7·2 per cent. Of the towns in the district Dehra with a population of 38,610 (municipality 30,301 and cantonments 8,309) showed an increase of 10,515. Mussoorie increased from 4,741 to 6,552 (winter population) and from 14,639 to 17,420 (summer population), the latter including 3,976 Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Rajpur, which had been declining previously, rose from 2,900 to 3,958, while Kalsi also showed a small increase from 760 to 825. Landour with 1,500 (winter) and 3,518 (summer) shows a decrease, while Chakrata with 1,890 and 5,648 increased. Rikhikesh increased from 1,515 to 2,319. It is interesting to note that the average excess of deaths over births referred to in the Gazetteer has during the 4 years (1911—14) changed to an average excess of births over deaths of 2·55 per thousand.

The 1911 returns show 1,20,908 males, an increase of 18,082, and 84,167 females, an increase of 8,798, thus exaggerating still further the great disproportion characteristic of the district.

As regards religions Hindus with 1,69,614 showed an increase of 21,339; Muhammadans with 27,794 an increase of 3,133 and Christians with 5,036 an increase of 1,902.

Aryas decreased from 1,355 to 1,144, while Sikhs, increasing from 459 to 1,158, outstripped them in number. Jains were practically stationary with 320.

LANDED PROPRIETORS.

Of the important landed proprietors mentioned in the Gazetteer Chaudhri Diwan Singh of Sahaspur died leaving his estate heavily encumbered. It was taken over by the Court of Wards in 1912 and it was found necessary to sell nearly half the estate. The present proprietors are Chaudhri Jawahir Singh and Chaudhri Megh Singh. Chaudhri Ram Singh of Timli has died recently leaving a minor son as his heir. Negotiations for the sale of Markham Grant are in progress, and the Mackinnon's estates at Mussoorie are on the market. Mr. Philip Mackinnon died in 1912,

ADMINISTRATION.

BENCHES.

A bench of Honorary Munsifs at Dehra was formed in 1912 and a similar bench at Sahaspur in the same year. The Mussoorie Bench of Honorary Magistrates has ceased work of recent years, there being only one member of the bench now surviving.

POLICE.

A new police station was established at Garhi in 1913 to take over the police work of the extensive Dehra Cantonments and adjoining villages. The circle includes part of the old Dehra circle and a bit from Rajpur.

EXCISE.

The excise revenue has continued to increase and reached a maximum of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees in 1912-13, considerably more than double the land revenue of the district and a surprising sum for a district of the small area and population of Dehra. The number of shops for the sale of country liquor has been reduced from 28 to, 24 and consumption after rising till 1912-13 has now begun to fall, owing partly to the very high prices of food-grains during the last two years and partly to a further enhancement of the duty which was raised in 1915 to Rs. 3-12-0 a gallon of 25° under proof liquor for city shops and Rs. 3 for rural shops.

The selling rates have risen 50 per cent. in the city to Re. 1-8-0 a bottle, and nearly as much, to Re. 1-4-0 a bottle, in rural tracts.

The total consumption was over 56,416 gallons 25° U. P. in 1912-13, the highest figures on record.

DRUGS.

There are now 21 shops for the sale of hemp drugs, a decrease of 1. The consumption of charas has declined rapidly since the duty was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a seer in 1912-13 and in 1914-15 the total quantity was about 14½ maunds, little more than half the amount consumed five years before. Bhang, which sells at 8 annas a seer, was formerly less in demand than charas, but now its consumption is nearly double that of the latter.

The average retail selling rates of charas have risen from about Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 a seer (urban) and from Rs. 37 to Rs. 46 (rural).

The present drugs contractor of the district pays annual fees of Rs. 17,000.

OPIUM.

The issue price of opium was raised from Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 a seer in 1911 and again to Rs. 25 in 1915. The retail selling rate at most shops is between Rs. 60 and 80 a seer, but is lower at the border shops. The consumption remains fairly stationary at about 10 maunds a year.

STAMPS.

The income from this head has shown a marked and continual expansion and in 1914-15 reached a total of Rs. 91,113 against Rs. 65,810 in 1904-05 and Rs. 39,143 in 1894-5.

INCOME-TAX.

The increasing population and prosperity of the district are similarly reflected in the income-tax figures, the receipts increasing from Rs. 36,702 in 1907-8 to Rs. 48,424 in 1914-15, while the number of individual assessees under Part IV rose from 424 to 585.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The history of the Municipal Boards of Mussoorie and Dehra for the last few years is practically that of the hydro-electric scheme and its extension to Dehra. Its financial effect is the predominant factor in the budgets of both towns and its development has gone far beyond anything contemplated at the time of its inception.

So far as Mussoorie is concerned the raising of the rate for sale of current to 5 annas a unit and the imposition of a 4 per cent. nett water rate in addition to the income derived from the Dehra extension have enabled the Board to establish a proper financial equilibrium at last in spite of the heavy financial burden imposed by the final total cost of the scheme and of the gradual withdrawal of the Government subsidy which is being decreased by Rs. 5,000 a year from 1915-16. The sinking funds, for loans in connection with the scheme, now amount to over a lakh a year and the annual budget exceeds three lakhs on either side.

The following note brings up to date the details of the scheme given in the Gazetteer, references being given to the paragraphs now amended.

MUSSOORIE.

Owing to the increased demand for current due to the Dehra Electric Supply Scheme, the output from the generator machines was found to be insufficient and two new sets of generators are being installed, each having an output of 600 K. W. (Page 254, line 20).

These machines are connected to the necessary switching apparatus fixed on the switchboard, whence two sets of high tension lines issue forth on their way to the pumping station; one running over Vincent's Hill feeding two sub-stations, while the second wanders through Mussoorie.....and feeds ten sub-stations. A third high tension line passes out due south and is carried across country to Dehra Dun. (Page 254, line 24).

The method of driving the pumps by means of pulleys and ropes was found to be very unsatisfactory and the original motors have now been replaced by slow speed machines of the same horse power, which are coupled direct to the pumps.

This change has greatly added to the efficiency and smooth running of the plant. (Page 254, line 33).

Within the past two years an entirely new pumping station has been established in connection with the Mackinnon Spring in the place of the old steam-driven pumps which were worn out and found to be very unsatisfactory.

The new pumps are electrically driven and a Semi-Diesel oil engine has been installed to act as a stand-by in the event of a failure of the electric supply.

The Mall is now lighted by clusters of five 25-candle power lamps which are fitted to the original Arc Lamp Standards, in addition to 25-candle power lamps on the low tension poles.

Other roads are illuminated by two 25-candle power lamps fixed to brackets on each of the poles supporting the low tension mains. In the less frequented roads and paths one lamp only is used. (Page 255, line 2, and page 256, line 2.)

Electric energy from the beginning of the current year has been sold at the rate of annas five per unit for light and anna one per unit for power. (Page 255, line 11.)

The actual cost of the scheme when completed will be about Rs. 13,00,000.

This sum includes the cost of the new plant and extensions at the Power House, the remodelling of the high and low tension lines, the cost of the new pumping station and plant at the Mackinnon Springs and the alterations to the plant at the main pumping station. (Page 255, line 26.)

There are now 385 houses and 250 bazar shops connected to the supply mains. (Page 256, line 20).

The actual yearly income derived from electric light and water connections from 1909-10 to 1914-15 is as follows :—

		Electric Light.	Water.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909-10	.. ..	717	1,076	1,793
1910-11	.. ..	11,554	5,621	17,175
1911-12	.. ..	20,279	8,006	28,285
1912-13	.. ..	26,019	9,654	35,673
1913-14	.. ..	28,334	11,273	39,607
1914-15	.. ..	34,845	10,031	44,876
Total	.. ..	..	..	1,67,409

It is anticipated that when the Dehra Scheme is in full working order the income from the sale of current will not be less than Rs. 60,000 per annum.

From the beginning of the current year a water rate has been levied, which does away with the previous system of selling water by meter through house connections. The income from this including the receipts from excess water dues is estimated at about Rs. 25,000 per annum.

The total actual cash income from the Hydro-Electric Scheme will therefore be about Rs. 85,000 per annum.

It should be noted that this income is derived without taking into consideration the public lighting of Mussoorie for which no charge is made. This is roughly valued at Rs. 15,000 which is a low estimate.

DEHRA.

The income and expenditure of the Dehra Municipal Board which were already rapidly expanding, are also being revolutionised by the extension of the electric scheme to the town in 1914-15. This has not taken full effect yet, and appears likely to task the resources of the Board severely before it pays its way. In the meantime the town enjoys a vast improvement on its previously very inferior lighting system. The total income of the Board had risen to Rs. 1,22,174 in 1913-14, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over that of 1908-9. The war however caused a considerable falling off in the octroi receipts in 1914-15 and in spite of some initial income from the Electric Scheme the total receipts fell to Rs. 1,20,531. The Dehra Board has recently commenced work on the new drainage scheme which will cost over Rs. 80,000 but funds are not yet available to carry it to completion. The main drain has been taken up and in all some Rs. 48,000 are being spent on the project at present, inclusive of grants totalling Rs. 28,000 from the Sanitary Board. The following note gives the history and details of the electric lighting scheme.

In August 1913 a Circular letter was issued to the residents by the Municipal Board with a view to ascertaining whether a sufficient number of house holders were willing to have electric light installed to make a scheme practicable. The result was so

satisfactory that the Mussoorie Municipality was asked to supply Dehra with current from their Power House at Galogi.

A scheme was accordingly drawn up by the Mussoorie Board's Electrical Engineer, Mr. Bell, and Messrs. Balmor Lawrie & Co's. tender amounting to Rs. 2,40,736 was accepted and the work started in the early part of 1914.

The scheme is as follows :—

A 6,600 volt, 3 phase transmission line carried across 9 miles of open country from the Power House at Galogi enters Dehra at the bridge over the Bindal Khala in New Cantonment Road and from there passes to do. I sub-station on the Rajpur Road, which feeds the northern end of the Civil Station.

From no. 1 sub-station the high tension line is taken in almost a straight line to three other sub-stations feeding the southern portion of the Civil Station, Dalanwala, and the bazar area respectively.

In each sub-station the voltage is transformed down from 6,600 volts to 380 volts for power and 220 volts for lighting.

The low tension mains are carried overhead on steel poles along all the main roads and streets and tappings are taken off these poles to supply the houses and shops en route with current.

These poles are spaced 70 yards apart and each is fitted with a lamp bracket and two 25-candle power lamps.

The scheme was not really completed until March 1915, but current was switched on the road lights and about 120 houses were connected in November 1914.

The Dehra Board purchases its current from Mussoorie at the rate of annas two per unit for light and anna one for power, and sells it to the Dehra public at annas five for light and annas two for power.

The meter system is used for registering the amount of current consumed in houses and the larger shops, but in bazaars the contract system has been established which enables the small shopkeeper to have his installation put in free of charge and the benefit of the electric light for the small sum of Rs. 2 or Re. 1-6-0 per lamp per month according to the power of the lamp in use.

Electric fans have been installed in most of the houses and a rebate on the 5 annas per unit ratio is given to consumers using fans during the hot season.

There are now 320 houses, Government buildings and large shops connected on the meter system and 300 bazar shops on the contract system.

The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 2,36,816.

The income from this scheme for the current year 1915-16 is estimated to be Rs. 31,000. It is anticipated that this will be very considerably increased next year.

Six miles from the Mussoorie Power Station a branch line is taken off the Dehra high tension line and is carried due west to a sub-station in the Circuit House Staff Quarters' ground.

This sub-station supplies current for lights and fans to the Circuit House and Staff Quarters, also the ground lights and road lights along the Minto Drive.

It is fitted with a storage battery which is kept continuously charged up so that in the event of the Mussoorie supply failing the two houses and grounds can still be lighted from the battery.

The whole of this plant was paid for by Government who purchase their current from Dehra, who in turn purchase it from Mussoorie.

Dehra's income from this source is estimated at Rs. 1,500 per annum.

A scheme has been prepared by Mr. Bell for the lighting of the roads and bungalows in Dehra Cantonments, but owing to the war this has fallen through for the present.

EDUCATION.

The literate population by the last Census numbered 24,892 or 1,214 per 10,000 a marked advance over the 706 of the previous Census. If we exclude those literate in English (5,071) as mostly Europeans, the literate proportion remains 966 per 10,000 against 569 in 1901. Among males the literate proportion is 1,731 per 10,000 and among females 470. Of literate females, however, 1,338 out of 3,958 are literate in English, leaving 2,620 or a few more literate Indian females; this is a largo advance from the 791 similarly literate in the vernacular in 1901. District

Board village schools now number 49 and aided schools 16, against 33 and 16 when Mr. Walton wrote. A third Middle School was opened at Kalsi in 1915, and there are two training classes for village teachers—one at Dehra and one at Kalsi. Two Night Schools for the depressed classes are maintained with aid from the District Board and Dehra Municipal Board.

The total enrolment of all the vernacular schools on the 31st March, 1915, was 2,857 boys and 437 girls.

A list of the schools is given in the appendix. A Sub-Deputy Inspector was added to the District Staff in 1913 in view of the increasing work.

There has been no notable development in European and Anglo-Indian schools of recent years.

DISPENSARIES.

No new District Board dispensaries have been opened, but a travelling dispensary maintained from provincial funds is doing useful work, and it is hoped that from the current season the Assistant Surgeon in charge of Chakrata will tour in the hills with a staff and medicines to give medical aid in the remoter tracts.

The Coronation Hospital at Dehra Dun, an institution mainly for European and Anglo-Indian in-patients of limited means was opened in 1915; it was constructed and is maintained mainly by grants from Government, the Municipal Board and the Forest and Survey departments.

A fine new building is being erected for the Cottage Hospital at Mussoorie, mainly from funds made available under the will of the late Mr. David Emile.

The Mussoorie District Board Dispensary is also just moving into its luxurious new buildings erected at a cost of Rs. 79,253 including the site towards which Government contributed a grant of Rs. 48,000.

VETERINARY WORKS.

The district is rather notorious for the prevalence of epidemic disease among animals. Cases of glanders occur annually and surra and rinderpest are of frequent occurrence, while foot and-mouth disease is usually widespread. The District Board maintains one itinerating Veterinary Assistant and a Veterinary

Hospital at Dehra, where the Municipal Board also has a Veterinary Assistant.

The itinerating Veterinary Assistant visited 245 villages in 1914-15 and treated 790 cases of contagious disease.

The Veterinary Dispensary was opened in March 1913 in buildings erected at a cost of Rs. 8,030, of which the Municipal Board contributed Rs. 3,000. It has proved a most useful and popular institution and its work is rapidly increasing.

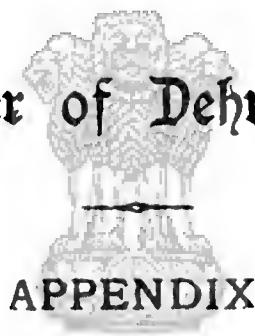
In its second year 111 in-patients and 716 out-patients were treated, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,498 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,865. An Arab stallion stands at stud in Dehra, and a stud-bull was supplied by the District Board in 1915 for use in the Eastern Dun, where it is in charge of Baba Ram Nath.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Dehra has for years been notable for active enforcement of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. The number of prosecutions under the Act in 1915 was 228 and the district usually maintains a marked pre-eminence in this respect. Drinking troughs have been provided at various place along the metalled roads.

FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The Imperial Forest Research Institute has recently moved into spacious new buildings erected at Chandbagh in Cantonments, and the Forest College is becoming a training college for the Provincial Forest Service for all India, the subordinate staff of each province being trained by separate provincial schools.

Gazetteer of Dehra Dun.



APPENDIX

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GAZETTEER OF DEHRA DUN.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—Population by tahsils, 1911.

Tahsil.	Total.				Hindus.				Muslims.				Others.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Dehra	..	1,50,263	90,390	59,873	1,18,683	71,817	47,366	26,895	16,439	10,456	4,685	2,634	2,051			
Chakrata	..	54,812	30,518	24,294	53,561	29,659	23,922	899	669	230	352	210	142			
Total	..	2,05,075	1,20,908	84,167	1,72,244	1,00,956	71,288	27,794	17,108	10,686	5,037	2,844	2,193			

Dehra Dun District.

TABLE II.—Population by thanas, 1911.

Serial number of district. District name.	Name of thanas.	Total population.			Hindus.			Muslims.			Others.				
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Chakrata	..	54,812	30,518	24,294	53,474	29,573	23,901	899	669	230	439	276	163	
2	Dehra	..	85,886	51,078	34,808	65,830	38,929	26,901	15,957	9,542	6,415	4,099	2,607	1,492	
3	Mussoorie	..	11,520	8,159	3,361	7,782	5,555	2,197	1,916	1,575	941	1,822	999	823	
4	Rajpur	..	11,912	7,082	4,830	10,358	6,170	4,188	1,837	808	529	217	104	113	
5	Ranipokhri	..	15,583	9,771	5,812	13,845	8,598	5,247	1,333	961	372	405	212	193	
6	Sahaspur	..	25,362	14,300	11,062	18,325	10,386	7,939	6,352	3,563	2,799	685	361	324	
	Total	..	205,075	120,908	84,167	169,614	99,241	70,373	27,794	17,108	10,686	7,667	4,559	3,108	

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.				Rate per 1,000	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000	Total.		Males.	Females.		
					2	3				
1										
1901	4,955	2,623	2,332	27·81	3,796	2,059	1,737	21·30		
1902	5,364	2,894	2,460	30·04	4,639	2,507	2,125	25·99		
1903	5,077	2,651	2,426	28·49	5,669	3,044	3,525	31·25		
1904	4,942	2,137	2,205	27·73	3,700	2,046	1,654	20·76		
1905	4,964	2,755	2,209	27·86	4,594	2,691	2,803	27·46		
1906	5,013	2,773	2,235	28·13	4,746	2,585	2,161	26·63		
1907	5,083	2,717	2,366	28·92	4,795	2,651	2,144	26·91		
1908	4,417	2,460	2,017	25·06	5,463	3,096	2,367	30·65		
1909	4,474	2,397	2,077	25·11	4,746	2,743	2,008	26·83		
1910	5,537	2,891	2,646	31·07	5,315	3,046	2,269	29·87		
1911	5,218	2,832	2,396	29·93	5,633	3,125	2,508	31·66		
1912	5,457	2,979	2,478	30·67	4,281	2,376	1,905	24·06		
1913	5,782	3,119	2,668	28·19	4,768	2,605	2,163	23·25		
1914	6,242	2,815	2,427	25·56	5,038	2,749	2,289	24·56		

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to causes.*

Year.	Total deaths from—							
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1901	8,796	..	5	2	3,032	401
1902	4,632	1	31	6	3,705	467
1903	5,569	..	807	5	3,700	348
1904	8,700	5	12	17	2,822	184
1905	4,894	24	..	4	3,841	176
1906	4,746	8	156	39	3,622	268
1907	4,795	55	18	16	3,816	222
1908	5,468	11	21	10	4,477	251
1909	4,746	..	123	1	2,645	198
1910	5,915	..	132	..	4,071	211
1911	5,633	158	48	5	4,074	300
1912	4,281	126	..	28	2,898	292
1913	5,782	..	90	11	3,455	298
1914	5,242	1	177	33	3,307	308

APPENDIX.

V

TABLE V.—Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 1319 Fasli, corresponding to 1911-12.

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.						Double cropped.	
				Irrigated.			Dry.				
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	
Pargana Western Dun, tahsil Dehra.	158,478	59,271	45,177	11,176	6,628	...	...	4,548	42,854	54,030
Pargana Eastern Dun, tahsil Dehra.	109,220	52,022	30,553	9,291	2,712	...	..	6,579	17,354	26,645
Landour Cantonment, Dehra tahsil.	923	921	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dehra Cantonment	4,732	1,268	3,055	4	..	..	..	4	404	408
Jaunpur Bawar, tahsil Charrata.	25,681	5,000	20,681	1,611	..	..	..	1,611	19,070	20,681

* Approximately no record.

† No records.

Dehra Dun District.

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Dehra.*

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Chakrata.*

The above are the settlement figures. No annual returns are prepared in this tahsil.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal justice.*

Year.	Offence against public tranquillity, (Chapter VIII.)	Number of Persons convicted or bound over in respect of—										Cases under		
		Offence affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Excise Act.	Excise Act.	Excise Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1901	62	2	..	..	..	21	..	19	17	1	1	4	4	15
1902	68	5	2	..	..	33	116	2	18	43	3	..	5	11
1903	89	7	..	1	..	12	66	1	23	29	..	2	2	15
1904	78	6	..	..	..	9	92	4	11	34	33	..	4	26
1905	101	3	3	1	..	4	14	107	..	26	29	12	3	8
1906	60	3	13	..	1	1	12	100	..	18	47	6	1	12
1907	38	5	7	..	1	4	66	5	54	47	18	3	1	9
1908	23	4	2	..	8	..	112	1	18	45	4	10	..	4
1909	46	4	63	..	..	..	10	96	1	31	53	..	6	13
1910	65	1	52	..	..	..	7	70	3	19	22	..	1	7
1911	35	1	50	..	..	..	16	80	..	35	44	..	5	4
1912	62	64	..	..	..	..	18	95	..	21	41	..	5	27
1913	106	4	69	..	8	..	4	103	3	64	22	9	1	22
1914	83	6	48	..	9	..	84	61	..	67	6	..	2	28

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by Police.			Number of persons.		
	<i>Suo motu.</i>	By orders of magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	466	39	202	303
1902	590	21	254	364
1903	999	46	675	1,067
1904	842	141	747	1,106
1905	1,012	140	799	985
1906	783	115	453	640
1907	782	107	444	572
1908	780	98	515	633
1909	841	130	592	697
1910	768	104	455	580
1911	638	106	348	467
1912	839	61	472	679
1913	964	91	578	877
1914	834	103	422	644
						194
						450

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlement.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.		
	1866.	1886.	1906.
Western Dun	28,375	47,504	16,876
Eastern Dun	7,595	16,451	28,427
Jaunsar Bawar	26,171	24,571	28,528

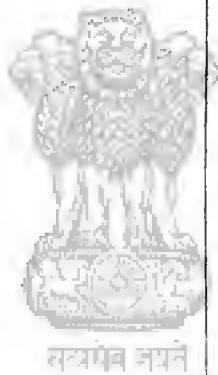


TABLE X. *Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year 1319 Fasli corresponding to 1911-12.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
				Culti- vated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Western Dun	77,035 0 0	7,704 0 0	84,739 0 0	1·56	0·53
Eastern Dun	26,314 0 0	2,681 0 0	28,945 0 0	1·08	0·26
Jaunsar Bawar	23,523 11 7	2,386 5 0	25,910 0 7	1·25	1·01
Total ..	1,26,872 11 7	12,721 5 0	1,39,594 0 7	..	..

TABLE XI.—Exercise.

Years	Country spirit.	Receipts from foreign liquor-sellers.		Consumption in gallons.		Drugs.		Opium.		Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—		Number of shops for sale of—								
		Receipts.		Consumption in gallons.		Gumja.		Chars.		Total receipts.		Opium.		Drugs.		Country spirit.				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1900-01	17,722	1,03,069	36,184	..	13,657	23	23	0	9,457	12	26	1,49,911	2,377	6,392	766	631	31	40	7	
1901-02	35,326	1,66,615	37,696	..	14,030	25	25	7	0	3,636	10	38	1,65,603	3,396	6,182	825	567	31	39	7
1902-03	33,231	1,52,739	43,826	..	12,664	16	31	0	10,289	10	8	1,62,952	1,961	7,306	746	607	32	39	7	
1903-04	27,555	1,52,426	45,492	..	16,930	15	10	0	8,998	11	5	2,05,329	3,180	8,738	960	529	30	39	7	
1904-05	25,704	1,57,200	45,494	..	16,400	15	22	0	10,503	9	16	1,20,142	3,781	9,023	965	618	30	39	7	
1905-06	24,847	1,69,997	50,756	..	19,062	26	26	0	12,440	10	17	2,27,002	3,288	10,240	1,135	619	30	39	7	
1906-07	26,365	1,85,839	50,437	..	22,915	25	22	0	11,372	10	14	2,47,194	4,533	11,175	1,211	630	29	33	8	
1907-08	26,629	1,89,831	47,315	..	27,254	27	1	0	13,762	11	19	2,57,147	4,780	11,491	1,212	615	28	33	8	
1908-09	50,429	2,12,374	42,688	..	27,161	24	16	0	13,216	10	18	3,03,995	5,490	13,439	1,598	777	27	22	7	
1909-10	43,104	2,00,283	35,854	..	27,196	27	31	0	12,934	10	21	2,84,210	9,600	14,316	1,435	766	27	22	9	
1910-11	41,028	2,05,100	37,447	..	19,753	26	31	0	12,328	9	9	2,78,843	6,786	14,033	1,295	716	26	21	9	
1911-12	34,511	2,21,400	39,481	..	42,117	24	36	6	14,428	11	2	2,92,563	6,072	17,078	1,421	962	27	21	9	
1912-13	25,775	5,58,566	42,117	..	28,393	17	10	6	13,397	9	26	3,26,765	7,160	18,455	1,893	893	27	21	9	
1913-14	25,940	2,63,391	39,692	..	27,808	16	3	0	15,533	10	19	3,33,319	8,398	17,559	1,854	1,035	26	21	9	
1914-15	30,135	2,33,596	34,798	..	27,025	14	24	81	14,736	9	35	3,09,142	8,265	16,708	1,802	968	24	21	9	

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year. 1	Receipts from—			Total charges. 5
	Non- Judicial. 2	Court-fee, including copies. 3	All sources. 4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-01	22,249	36,098	58,691	849*
1901-02	19,884	40,590	60,790	1,971
1902-03	21,177	37,400	58,912	2,081
1903-04	24,593	34,934	59,728	2,298
1904-05	28,654	36,859	65,810	2,758
1905-06	21,485	48,242	70,028	5,163
1906-07	20,014	51,640	71,994	2,943
1907-08	27,998	51,655	79,924	3,400
1908-09	24,924	48,447	73,716	5,925
1909-10	21,903	47,989	70,243	3,203
1910-11	20,871	50,800	72,049	3,073
1911-12	29,879	51,697	82,806	2,866
1912-13	25,229	60,419	86,079	5,542
1913-14	26,097	56,523	85,232	8,608
1914-15	20,312	69,725	91,113	8,623

• Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—Income-tax.

Year.	Total receipts. Rs.	Collected by companies.		Other sources, Part IV.			Total charges. Rs.			Objections under Part IV.		
		Asses- sees.	Asses- ees. Tax.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Asses- sees.	Asses- ees. Tax.	Asses- sees.	Tax.	Number of cases filed.
				6	7	8	9					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900-01	56,926	68	2,775	1	1,297	883	13,702	188	21,681	1,61	270	156
1901-02	..	..	2,604	..	..	917	15,979	172	23,451	329	261	78
1902-03	55,146	63	2,697	1	874	764	13,325	143	21,097	38	76	22
1903-04	45,041	42	2,152	..	..	285	7,439	162	23,999	173	41	19
1904-05	53,325	39	2,735	1	577	264	6,953	160	26,194	75	60	28
1905-06	37,747	40	2,745	1	121	946	6,845	156	24,207	101	47	19
1906-07	36,029	47	3,118	1	131	249	8,680	156	23,312	16	41	25
1907-08	36,702	52	3,460	2	486	261	7,027	163	23,106	91	70	45
1908-09	38,724	51	3,323	1	35	268	7,431	171	24,880	17	109	40
1909-10	41,262	43	3,106	1	52	298	8,079	179	26,579	16	107	49
1910-11	41,548	55	3,079	4	4,044	295	8,181	191	21,930	16	69	29
1911-12	45,721	68	4,342	4	5,115	314	8,672	210	23,980	31	102	48
1912-13	48,750	84	4,476	2	6,185	336	9,455	200	25,112	34	126	52
1913-14	47,979	92	5,255	2	4,786	337	9,203	208	25,200	38	76	51
1914-15	48,424	83	4,156	2	3,721	358	10,521	237	26,663	26	162	50

TABLE XIV.—Income-tax by tahsils part (IV only).

Year.	Tahsil Dehra.				Tahsil Chakrata.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Asses- sees	Tax.	Asses- sees.	Tax.	Asses- sees.	Tax.	Asses- sees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1900-01 ..	247	4,265	62	8,647	21	390	4	966
1901-02 ..	303	4,983	51	7,007	21	452	3	339
1902-03 ..	282	4,705	51	7,351	24	414	5	381
1903-04 ..	{ Not forth- coming.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904-05 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905-06 ..	88	2,394	51	7,095	9	210	5	322
1906-07 ..	105	2,720	48	7,337	10	267	5	342
1907-08 ..	115	3,007	61	7,282	8	205	4	268
1908-09 ..	111	3,097	75	8,808	9	255	4	276
1909-10 ..	139	3,769	74	2,925	8	220	5	318
1910-11 ..	134	3,752	84	9,774	8	227	5	318
1911-12 ..	160	4,357	108	11,573	11	295	3	202
1912-13 ..	173	4,826	97	11,854	10	298	3	191
1913-14†..	167	4,603	105	12,155	35	980	8	827
1914-15*..	322	9,529	217	25,682	36	1,010	10	1,020

* Includes Mussoorie also.

† Includes cantonment of Chakrata also.

Dehra Dun District.

TABLE XV.—District Board.

Year.	Receipts.					Expenditure.																		
	Education	Medicinal	Benevolent	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contingent funds to provide additional Gencreral Admistratior	Education	Medicinal	Benevolent	Civil works.	Miscellaneous.	Debt.	Pounds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							
1800-01	317	5,163	100	1,236	255	1,955	*731	48,624	... 503	55,420	... 473	62,115	... 577	62,388	... 400	73,718	... 1,183	13,046	15,986	603	103	26,442	499	415
1801-02	531	5,691	89	..	1,018	1,539	..	48,624	... 1,585	1,585	.. 1,585	11,600	.. 1,268	12,336	.. 1,183	15,986	10,730	11,008	632	91	32,714	479	2,225	
1802-03	621	5,790	94	..	1,435	1,724	..	473	.. 62,115	.. 62,388	.. 62,388	.. 400	.. 73,718	.. 1,183	.. 13,046	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	701	92	33,623	487	8,000	
1803-04	683	5,553	91	21	1,615	1,848	..	400	.. 73,718	.. 1,183	.. 13,046	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	785	84	29,945	478	5,050	
1804-05	840	5,694	94	34	1,039	1,910	..	400	.. 73,718	.. 1,183	.. 13,046	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	.. 15,986	332	116	36,820	674	—	
1805-06	1,038	5,690	94	..	913	1,967	810	65,625	.. 1,083	74,038	.. 676	70,068	.. 502	65,021	.. 1,15441	.. 1,15441	.. 1,15441	.. 1,15441	.. 1,15441	870	136	32,432	704	—
1806-07	995	5,147	88	7	1,593	2,803	2,803	74,038	.. 2,623	7,756	.. 1,304	16,136	.. 1,778	20,381	.. 1,980	18,043	17,143	16,353	948	108	38,560	794	36	
1807-08	799	5,074	78	2	1,026	2,122	4,109	676	.. 2,623	.. 1,026	.. 1,212	.. 1,183	.. 3,891	.. 504	1,15441	.. 1,15441	.. 1,15441	.. 1,15441	.. 1,15441	79	1058	33,547	801	46
1808-09	2,381	6,413	58	1	1,212	4,438	4,438	604	.. 3,891	.. 1,183	.. 1,183	.. 1,183	.. 700	.. 93,856	.. 9,028	16,935	18,398	18,398	1,324	181	116	42,455	1,087	2,536
1809-10	2,768	5,605	53	84	1,189	3,281	3,281	604	.. 93,856	.. 700	.. 9,028	.. 15,102	.. 21,973	.. 21,973	.. 21,973	.. 21,973	.. 21,973	.. 21,973	149	149	50,653	1,028	10	
1910-11	4,282	52,613	8	63,714	23,281	4,438	4,438	604	.. 941	.. 941	.. 941	.. 36,744	.. 404	.. 11,421	.. 17,325	.. 17,325	.. 17,325	.. 17,325	.. 17,325	255	255	51,371	1,153	150
1911-12																								

* From this year the gross receipt from Ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Dehra.

Year.	Income.						Expenditure.																	
	Other taxes.	Tax on houses and lands.	Rents.	Loans.	Total.	Other sources.	Administrative and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Maintenance.	Water supply and drainage.	Conservancy	Hospitals and dis- pensaries.	Public works.	Public instruc- tion.	Other heads.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							
1900-01 ..	33,979	13,095	2,280	1,637	..	3,701	58,992	8,982	3,563	720	7,784	1,607	2,113	436	7,873	32,868								
1901-02 ..	43,576	1,283	3,439	2,065	..	4,286	54,655	10,628	4,445	2,833	821	8,896	2,564	3,367	750	18,179	47,408							
1902-03 ..	38,584	27	1,974	3,432	..	4,339	48,356	9,587	5,363	4,353	1,362	9,231	2,027	2,732	996	12,987	48,628							
1903-04 ..	40,672	20	2,004	1,733	10,000	4,507	58,986	8,810	6,315	2,287	2,891	10,017	2,262	11,054	2,073	9,405	55,014							
1904-05 ..	43,695	..	2,069	2,436	15,000	9,007	72,207	9,822	6,069	7,208	2,256	10,184	2,244	7,066	2,421	11,237	58,457							
1905-06 ..	49,423	..	2,279	1,947	6,000	7,379	67,028	10,646	2,887	2,013	1,084	12,915	1,750	7,021	3,453	14,329	55,308							
1906-07 ..	49,148	..	2,462	2,495	31,000	16,024	1,01,129	10,676	2,822	8,642	3,822	12,400	1,885	8,519	3,626	15,174	26,566							
1907-08 ..	53,436	..	2,812	2,291	..	7,703	66,241	11,382	3,250	40,245	1,468	12,753	2,395	5,413	3,406	16,886	97,198							
1908-09 ..	53,213	..	3,181	2,496	..	13,019	71,859	11,426	3,239	17,486	1,098	14,302	1,750	7,306	4,072	19,943	80,611							

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Dehra—(concluded).

Year.	Income.						Expenditure.						
	Octroi. Rs.	Tax on houses and lands. Rs.	Other taxes. Rs.	Rent. Rs.	Loans. Rs.	Other sources. Rs.	Adminis- tration and Public safety. Rs.		Water supply and drainage. Rs.		Public institu- tions. Rs.		
							Total. Rs.	Collec- tion of tariffs. Rs.	Capital Rs.	Mainte- nance. Rs.	Hosp- ital and dispens- aries. Rs.	Conser- vancy. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1909-10	... 60,157	... 3,826	... 2,765	... 7,791	... 75,059	... 11,370	3,046 13,114	1,202 2,253	15,237 16,013	1,960 2,189	7,713- 4,027	4,011 4,137	16,556 17,642
1910-11	... 62,801	... 3,662	... 3,953	... 8,409	... 78,835	... 11,906	3,469 3,330	3,469 2,253	17,144 16,013	1,968 2,189	4,027 4,137	17,642 17,642	74,606 64,639
1911-12	... 61,687	... 4,357	... 2,998	... 16,198	... 79,238	... 13,637	4,114 3,640	4,114 4,363	17,144 18,292	1,968 2,189	4,466 5,182	31,551 24,627	79,602 82,651
1912-13	... 70,519	... 4,901	... 4,901	... 21,383	... 1,05,635	... 12,982	3,887 4,177	3,887 4,080	18,292 20,373	2,186 16,355	4,471 6,687	24,627 5,674	82,651 25,068
1913-14	... 69,186	... 5,254	... 5,766	* 1,23,000	... 22,036	... 2,51,232	4,049 8,167	4,049 8,167	8,167 24,390	4,689 24,689	6,626 8,288	5,674 5,68,658	88,744 68,658
1914-15	... 59,634	... 5,983	... 4,593	* 1,99,000	... 36,510	... 3,06,620	14,518 1,063	14,518 4,917	1,063 24,390	24,689 24,689	8,288 6,626	5,68,658 6,626	68,658 6,626

* These loans were taken from Government for electric lighting and house wiring schemes.

APPENDIX.

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Mussoorie.

Year	Income.				Expenditure.													
	Tax on houses and lands.	Ostroi. Rents.	Other taxes.	Loans.	Total.	Admi- nistrat- orial and Public collection of taxes.	Water supply and drainage.	Hospi- tal and Public dispen- sary.	Conserv- ancy.	Public works.	Public instruc- tions.	Other heads.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1900-01	26,237	65,860	3,496	3,591	99,553	19,332	5,221	693	9,395	22,487	1,490	13,124	532	22,390	85,426	1,08,694		
1901-02	...	27,186	67,064	4,336	91,586	10,925	6,567	10,325	12,809	25,162	1,910	19,017	837	21,002	1,08,418	1,38,626		
1902-03	...	29,920	80,087	4,424	15,531	1,29,842	14,518	5,527	2,011	15,828	23,705	1,610	19,871	761	25,367	1,08,418	1,38,626	
1903-04	...	32,086	82,622	4,179	37,465	1,66,314	22,253	7,374	7,131	21,216	27,689	1,960	31,506	1,350	24,382	1,08,418	1,38,626	
1904-05	...	33,086	82,787	4,182	29,262	1,49,266	22,502	5,939	13,645	21,081	28,924	2,110	43,593	1,400	19,212	1,58,112	1,38,626	
1905-06	...	31,865	89,587	4,892	2,56,000	32,488	4,06,859	24,277	3,761	47,742	15,804	25,536	2,110	40,579	2,438	26,933	1,96,261	1,38,626
1906-07	...	34,379	10,610	3,976	3,40,000	11,137	4,05,502	21,424	6,351	21,19,530	22,906	37,181	2,110	43,570	2,740	38,549	3,97,747	1,38,626
1907-08	...	3,605	1,08,449	3,734	1,80,000	7,021	3,35,983	23,293	7,613	4,46,310	26,593	49,219	2,110	23,003	2,671	16,233	8,27,145	1,38,626
1908-09	...	38,297	1,17,106	4,431	3,22,000	4,950	4,56,785	22,422	6,381	2,89,790	24,679	42,925	1,659	17,025	2,729	12,837	4,00,805	1,38,626
1909-10	...	39,262	1,29,916	10,183	50,000	86,141	31,17,502	21,812	51,367	97,434	11,756	36,864	5,166	26,800	2,691	14,815	2,67,600	1,38,626
1910-11	...	40,147	1,29,174	6,166	97,000	80,641	3,3,117	22,705	6,621	97,106	2,554	34,084	3,423	30,122	2,963	18,215	2,88,185	1,38,626
1911-12	...	41,368	1,32,706	26,661	50,000	3,13,220	5,43,874	20,695	42,339	5,166	27,148	34,076	4,98	26,654	3,021	1,21,469	2,78,566	1,38,626

Dehra Dun district.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Mussoorie*—(concluded.)

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police, 1911-12.*

Thana	Sub-Inspec-tor.	Head constable	Con-stables.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dehra	3	8	65	..	42
Garhi	2	5	20	..	19
Muscoorie	3	12	67	..	11
Chakrata	1	1	18	1	..
Rajpur	1	2	21	..	20
Sahaspur	2	5	22	..	53
Ranipokhri	2	1	10	3	24
Headquarters	4	10	66	..	..
Total ..		18	44	284	4	169
						10

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Schools and colleges.	Total.		Secondary education.			Primary education.		
		Scholars.		Scholars.		Scholars.		Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Schools.	Males.	Schools.	Males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1900-01	..	52	2,421	415	17	1,133	391	92	1,281
1901-02	..	68	2,789	455	16	846	263	48	1,921
1902-03	..	73	3,623	691	18	1,253	586	51	2,368
1903-04	..	77	3,909	800	18	1,280	627	55	2,020
1904-05	..	56	2,913	149	1	298	..	55	1,915
1905-06	..	54	2,301	68	2	468	..	52	1,833
1906-07	..	56	2,418	150	2	470	..	54	1,948
1907-08	..	56	2,827	148	2	443	..	54	1,884
1908-09	..	58	2,416	190	2	408	..	56	2,008
1909-10	..	47	1,976	206	2	436	..	45	1,540
1910-11	..	48	1,921	210	2	383	..	46	1,536
1911-12	..	52	2,095	202	2	448	..	56	1,652
1912-13	..	65	2,277	266	2	488	..	63	1,899
1913-14	..	72	3,040	166	2	199	..	70	2,841
1914-15	..	81	3,079	497	2	281	..	79	2,848

List of schools showing grades and attendance.

No.	Name of school.	Grade.	Average attend- ance.
1	Town School, Dehra	..	285
2	Bhogpur	Ditto	108
3	Raipur	Village School	35
4	Kaulagir	Ditto	74
5	Majra	Ditto	47
6	Lokhond	Ditto	75
7	Bhauwala	Ditto	46
8	Myanwala	Ditto	18
9	Rangerwala	Ditto	16
10	Ajabpur	Ditto	41
11	Sahaspur	Ditto	50
12	Thano	Ditto	89
13	Kulsi	Ditto	81
14	Bidhaul	Ditto	34
15	Khera	Ditto	19
16	Kaonli	Ditto	16
17	Paundha	Ditto	28
18	Sahia	Ditto	90
19	Bisoi	Ditto	20
20	Lakhwar	Ditto	28
21	Rajpur	Ditto	47
22	Dharkot	Ditto	41
23	Ranipokhri	Ditto	29
24	Horawala	Ditto	24
25	Dhakrani	Ditto	20
26	Markham Grant	Ditto	36
27	Bhagwantpur	Ditto	72
28	Hariawala	Ditto	15
29	Nagao	Ditto	26
30	Barwa	Ditto	28
31	Mihunwala	Ditto	17
32	Chuharpur	Ditto	40
33	Jhajhra	Ditto	25
34	Grant No. 8	Aided school	45
35	Lauri	D. B. Aided Village School.	16
36	Jassonwala	Village School	24
37	Joli Grant	Aided Sohool	18
38	Koti	D. Board	13
39	Kanya Patshala, Bhogpur	Aided School	18
40	Mundhan	D. Board	11
41	Kanya Patshala, Dehra Dun	Aided by Government	111
42	Mahajani Patshala, Dehra	Aided School	17
43	Model girls' school, Dehra	Government School	48
44	American Presbyterian Mission Boys' High School, Dehra.	High School	202
45	American Presbyterian Mission Girls' High School.	Ditto	137
46	D. A. V. School, Dohra	Ditto	232
47	Sofia Islamia	Middle School	81
48	Kanya Patshala, Kaulagir	Aided School	14

List of schools showing grades and attendance—(concluded).

No.	Name of school.	Grade.	Average attend- ance.
49	Kanya Patshala, Kaulazir No. 8 grant	Aided School ..	16
50	Ditto Lakhond ..	Ditto ..	1b
51	Ditto Godhi ..	Ditto ..	21
52	Tajweed-ul-koran, Dehra ..	Municipal Board Aided School.	12
53	Nahin	District Board Aided School.	32
54	Santhour Garh ..	Ditto ..	15
55	Training class in the Town School, Dehra.	District Board ..	8
56	Kanya Patshala, Shamshergarh ..	Aided School ..	17
57	Badripur ..	District Board School ..	17
58	Nalapani ..	Ditto ..	22
59	Gathi ..	Ditto ..	32
60	Dwara ..	Ditto ..	18
61	Majri grants ..	Ditto ..	22
62	Kuanun ..	Ditto ..	24
63	Jasson ..	Ditto ..	14
64	Dasan ..	Ditto ..	16
65	Chanou ..	Ditto ..	16
66	Ladwakot ..	Ditto ..	14
67	Atharna ..	Ditto ..	18
68	Rishikesh ..	Ditto ..	21
69	Enfield mission school ..	District Board Aided School.	38
70	Kaishta ohohpur ..	Ditto ..	20
71	Barasi ..	Ditto ..	19
72	Madarsu ..	Ditto ..	24
73	Bamet ..	Ditto ..	17
74	Branch School, Dehra ..	District Board School ..	125
75	Branch School, Bhogpur ..	Ditto ..	68
76	Nakraunda ..	District Board Aided School.	25
77	Ghauta ..	Ditto ..	20
78	Lakhsiar ..	Ditto ..	20
79	Bisai ..	Ditto ..	18
80	Malatha ..	Ditto ..	18
81	Gujrara ..	District Board Aided Girls' School.	17
82	Christian infants, Dehra ..	Municipal Board Aided School.	16
83	Jhanda mohalla school ..	Municipal Board School.	51
84	Bhatar	District Board Aided School.	14
85	Rispana B. night school ..	Ditto ..	29
86	Training school, Kalsi ..	District Board School ..	6
87	Anglo vernacular middle school, Mus- soorie.	Municipal School ..	67
88	Muhammadan girls' school at Karan- pur.	Municipal Aided School.	37

APPENDIX.

xxv

List of Roads in Dehra Dun District.

Number Name of road.	Grade.	Miles	Furlongs.	Feet.	Remarks.
1 Ghaziahd-Meerut-Roorkee and Landour trunk road.	1st class metalled road A. Bridged and drained throughout.	14	21	5	556 Provincial.
2 Dehra-Fetchpur portion of Rampur-Man-di road.	Ditto	..	6	7	Do.
3 Saharanpur-Chakrata Hill road	Ditto	..	1	7	Do.
4 Dilaram Bazar-Hath, and cantonment road.	Ditto	..	8	3	Provincial from Dehra to Dhaki; and Local from Dhaki to Fatch-pur.
5 Ghaziahd-Meerut-Roorkee and Landour trunk road through Landour canton-ment.	2nd class unmetalled road A. Bridged and drained throughout.	1	1	..	Provincial.
6 Hardwar-Badri Nath road	Ditto	17	4	..	Do
7 Domala and Harrawala Railway station road.	Ist class metalled road A. Bridged and drained throughout.	..	12	1	100 Local.
8 Dehra and Hardwar road	Ditto	..	..	..
9 Landour to Tehri boundary at Barans-kand.	Landsour-Karnauj road.	2nd class unmetalled road A. Bridged and drained throughout.	11	..	

List of Roads—(continued).

Number	Name of road.	Grade.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Feet.	Remarks.
Mussoorie-Simla road.						
10	Mussoorie via Chakrata to Jaunsaar boun- dary.	2nd class unmetalled road A. Bridged and drained throughout.	86	..	..
11	Chakrata to Tons at Sangota bridge	..	24	..	..
12	Dehra-Hardwar road	..	184	..	..
13	Dehra-Kaoni and Sahpur road	..	2nd class unmetalled road B. Partially bridged and drained	..	..
14	Dilaram bazar to cantonment	..	Ditto	..	..
15	Fatehpur-Rampur Mandi road	..	Ditto	..	..
15a	Branch road from Doiwala Railway station to join the Lachhiwala-R.khikesh road.	..	Ditto	..	..
15b	Dunga to Mussoorie	..	Ditto	..	..
15c	Sahaspur to Mandowala	..	Ditto	..	..
16	Jhajra to Dunga ..	..	4th class Do.	..	..
			4th class road banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	..	..
17	Dharampur to Banjrawals and Mouth- ronwala.	..	Ditto	..	..
18	Kaoni to Silakua with branches to Sah- pur and Mithibheri.	..	5th class roads cleared par- tially bridged and drained.	12	..	
19	Banjrawals-Biotiwala road	..	6th class road cleared only.	6	..	
20	Mussoorie-Harrawaala road	..	Ditto	..	..
21	Dehra to Raipur and Bhogpur	..	Ditto	..	..
22	Lachhiwala and Ranipothri road	..	Ditto	..	..
23	Dahra-Donga road	..	Ditto	..	..

Local

*Massoorie-Simla road —
(continued).*

		6th class road cleared only ..	6 ..	2 ..	10 ..	12 ..	8 ..	10 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	7 ..	6 ..	1 ..	2 ..	330 ..	462 ..	330 ..	Local.
24	Sashanpur to Barrawala	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	132 ..	598 ..	528 ..
25	Bhopalwala to Baiwala	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
26	Rikhiresh to Ranipokhari	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
27	Kotra-Katipathar road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
28	Harrawala to Thano via Kaluwala	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
29	Bhadra-Punaha bridge	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
30	Mandareo to Katipathar	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
31	Ianjha-Chamnelah	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
32	Road to Bidhanli wate: spring	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
32a	Panaha bridge to Katipathar	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
33	Dudhli to Bhadra	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
34	Bidainaram to Nahin kalan	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
35	Kalsi-Bairat road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
36	Dudhani road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
37	Saisi-Bairat road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
38	Panjita Lani to Guevalani	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
39	Panjita Lani to Tandradhar	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	264 ..	264 ..	396 ..
40	Sahis-Potbri road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
41	Panaha-Lakhwar road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
42	Naghat-Kaknoi road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
43	Naghat-Murian road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
44	Naghat-Basoi road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
45	Badal Khera-Lakhmandal road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
46	Panaha bridge Basan road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
47	Bogori-Bijaudagh road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
48	Pohri-K.Kuri road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
49	Koti-Donda road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
50	Panjita-Kuanu road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
51	Polonibera (Lakhwar) Lakhmandal road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
52	Lakhwar Naghat road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
53	Dukan Ghatai Dhebraiani road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
54	Malets Pokribhat road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
55	Panzita Darnialani road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..
56	Jamidan Dungan road	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..

List of Roads—(concluded)

Number.	Name of road.	Grade.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Feet.	Remarks.
<i>Mussoorie-Simla road— (concluded).</i>						
57	Gaura-Pokhri road	..	6th class road cleared only.	1	462	
58	Kadidhar Sargad-Noti road	..	Ditto	5	66	
59	Kalgupani Polas bridge road	..	Ditto	1	..	
60	Bikhikesh road station to Raiwala camping ground.	..	Ditto	1½	..	<i>Local.</i>
61	Bhaniaiwala Thano road	..	Ditto	3	..	
62	Old Pilgrim road from Raiwala camping ground to join the Pilgrim road.	..	Ditto	3	..	
63	Thaini Chanaa road	..	Ditto	1	184	
64	Birmaulan Nagond road	..	Ditto	2	..	

LIST OF POST AND SUB-POST OFFICES.

1. Dehra Dun	..	..	..	..	Head office.
2. Mussoorie	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
3. Chakrata	..	..	..	..	Sub-post office.
4. Dehra Dun Cantonment	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
5. Dehra Dun city	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
6. Rajpur	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
7. Rambagh	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
8. Barlowganj	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
9. Charleville Hotel	..	..	..	..	Sub-post office open from 1st April to 31st October, each year.
10. Jaripani	..	..	..	..	Sub-Office.
11. Kulri Bazar	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
12. Landour	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
13. Library Bazar	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
14. Dilaram Bazar	..	..	..	..	Branch office.
15. Kalsi	..	..	..	..	Sub-post office.
16. Lachhiwala	..	..	..	..	Branch office.
17. Majri	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
18. Raipur	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
19. Bikhikash	..	..	..	..	Sub-post office.
20. Sahaspur	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
21. Saya	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
22. Dehra Dun Ry. Station	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
23. Herburtpur	..	..	..	..	Branch office.
24. Tehri	..	..	..	..	Sub-post office.
25. Ambari	..	..	..	..	Branch office.
26. Jhajra	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
27. Ranipokhari	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
28. Uttar Kasi	..	..	..	..	Ditto.

Dehra Dun District.

FAIRS.

Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Attendance.
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Dun.	Rikhhikesh ..	(1) Basant Panchmi ..	February ..	5,000
	Ditto ..	(2) Phag Fair ..	March ..	1,500
	Ditto ..	(3) Dikhauti ..	April ..	3,000
	Ditto ..	(4) Satwa Tej ..	May ..	1,000
	Raiwala ..	(5) Basanti Mata ka Mela,	1st July to 18th August	2,500
	Dehra ..	(6) Jhanda fair ..	March ..	6,000
Western Dun.	Rajpur ..	(1) Debi ka Mela ..	April ..	5,000
	Gangbowal ..	(2) D.khauti ..	" ..	3,000
	Ditto ..	(3) Daschhiya fair ..	May ..	2,500
	Ditto ..	(4) Katki Aasan ..	October ..	2,500
Jaunpur-Bawali	Thana Danda	Bissu ..	April ..	500 to 1,000
	Churani ..			
	Nughat ..			
	Jakhu Sain ..			
	Lakhamandal and Bangi.			
Ud. Palta	Ud. Palta ..			
	Hunjal ..			
	Thana ..			
	Lakhwar ..	Deshchera ..	October ..	250 to 400
Khutmi Gadh	Bisoi and Gabila.			
	Khutmi Gadh			
	Amlawa naddi.			
	Binad Gadh ..			
	Dara Gadh ..			
	Riknur Gadh ..			
	Seli Gadh ..			
	Sudan Gadh ..			
	Imtiar Gadh and Solo Gadh.	Men ..	June and July ..	500 to 1,500

SAHARANPUR.

Supplementary notes and statistics to

VOLUME II

**District Gazetteers of the United Provinces
of Agra and Oudh.**



ALLAHABAD :

**Printed by the Superintendent, Government press, United Provinces.
1917.**

PREFACE.

The "Saharanpur Gazetteer" was compiled by Mr. H. R. Nevill, I.C.S., and printed in 1909. Since then the district has undergone considerable changes. Notes on these changes along with up-to-date statistics have been incorporated in this volume.

The notes, except when stated otherwise, have been compiled by Sheikh Mohammad Asaf Zaman, B.A., Deputy Collector, Saharanpur.

T. W. MORRIS, I.C.S.,
Collector.

SAHARANPUR :
5th December, 1916.



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*(3) With acknowledgment to the author Mr. A. W. Standley, Superintending Engineer, I circle, Irrigation Works.

*|(6) Ditto ditto Mr. A. C. Hartless, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens.

*|(17) Ditto ditto Mr. E. F. Tipple, B.A., officiating Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

Alterations and additions to part A of the Saharanpur District Gazetteer bringing it up to date, 1914-15.

CULTIVATION AND IRRIGATION.

The average cultivated area of five years ending in 1322 *fasli* was 846,421 acres or 71·9 per cent. of the total area.

The figures for the three preceding *fasli* years, i.e. 1319, 1320 1321, were 835,067, 855,691 827,550 acres; respectively. These are all higher than the figures of 1315 *fasli* which were 803,172 acres.

It is therefore evident that improvement in cultivation has been steady and well maintained.

The percentage of cultivated area in 1322 *fasli* in the four tahsils has been as follows :-

Deoband	..	..	..	82 per cent.
Saharanpur	..	..	..	75 do
Nakur	..	..	..	70 do.
Roorkee	..	..	..	64 do.

This gives a percentage of 72 for the whole district in 1322 *fasli*.

The figures for the last five years ending in 1322 *fasli* show an average irrigated area of 152,701 acres or 18 per cent. of the net average cultivated area as compared with 183,490 acres, the average of the previous five years.

At present 78 per cent. of the land irrigated is watered from canals, 18 per cent. from wells, and 2 per cent. from other sources.

In the year 1907-8 rains failed and in consequence advances for seeds and wells were made. The *kharif* crops were in a fair condition in irrigated tracts and the outturn was estimated from 10 to 12 annas. In the irrigated area the produce of rice and sugarcane, which are the principal crops of this district, was better. *Bajra* and *juar* suffered seriously from drought as did also cotton in dry tracts. As nearly one-third of the cultivated area was then protected by irrigation. Famine was not declared, but Scarcity conditions prevailed and the measures taken were sufficient to tide the district over the period of distress.

Suspension of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 57,674 was granted for *rabi* crop and for *kharif* the amount was Rs. 79,471. A total advance of Rs. 2,02,802 was made for seeds, cattle, wells, etc.

In 1914 a Government Agricultural Demonstration Farm was started in Saharanpur in Dara Milkana occupying an area of 38.75375 acres. The farm is situated alongside the Chakrata road two and a half miles from the city. The farm has been working successfully and last year an oil-engine was installed for pumping water from the Dhamola river which is close by. A shallow tube well has also been constructed.

THE EASTERN JUMNA CANAL, SAHARANPUR.

Since the year 1907-8 three new minor channels have been added to the main canal.

ALIPURA MINOR.

This minor takes off from the Randoul distributary at 4 miles 7 furlongs on the left bank and was constructed to take the place of four long and wasteful watercourses which irrigated the tract of land between the Randoul and Pilkhani distributaries. The average irrigation from the minor is 171 acres in *kharif* and 111 acres in *rabi*. The length of the minor is 1 mile 1½ furlongs.

DASRA MAZRA MINOR

It branches off the Randoul distributary at 7 miles 7 furlongs on the left bank having a length of 5 furlongs only. It was opened for irrigation in *kharif* 1910.

HOUZKHERRI MINOR.

The object of the minor was to take up irrigation which was being done in an unsatisfactory manner from the Rupri *gul* and to irrigate a new area of 300 acres between the main canal and the Jharouli distributary. This is a branch of the Jharouli distributary with a length of 3 miles 4 furlongs.

The fourth minor is now under construction. This is called Shankalpuri minor and has been taken off the Dhamoula minor on the right bank. The length will be 1 mile 3 furlongs and is estimated to cost Rs. 3,772. To the canal works one flour mill, with four stones, has been added at Meg Chappar.

THE NEW GANGES CANAL HEADWORKS AT BHIMGODA.

At present the real headworks of the Ganges Canal are at Mayapur about a mile below Hardwar. They consist of a Canal

head and regulator, flanked by undersluices, and a dam surmounted by drop gates. The supply for the canal is brought down by an old spill which branches off the main river at Bhimgoda, 3 miles above Mayapur. This branch flows past Hardwar and lower down, about a mile below Mayapur, the old town of Kankhal ; at Mayapur ; it is used as an escape into which surplus water over the dam and through the undersluices is passed during flood.

Just opposite Hardwar there is another dam built across the Hardwar spill which runs at right angles to the supply channel, and is provided with gates which are dropped in time of flood to pass as much of it as possible back to the main river, and give relief to the works at Mayapur.

As the bed of the supply channel at Bhimgoda where it branches from the main river is higher than that of the deep channel it is absolutely necessary every year, at the end of the rainy season, to throw temporary bunds across the latter, so as to raise the water level sufficiently to enable the requisite supply for the canal head at Mayapur being obtained.

With this system of yearly temporary bunds at Bhimgoda the Ganges canal is worked under very serious disabilities : for not only is it impossible to make use of all the supply available in the river at the right moment but once the bunds are breached, control over the river is absolutely lost, and consequently the difficulty of obtaining sufficient water for the current demand cannot be overcome. Especially is this the case if the rains fail in August and September, when the river is too high to attempt the renewal of the bunds ; the consequence is, that with an abundance of water in the river, it is impossible to obtain sufficient supply in the canal to irrigate all the standing *kharif* crops, with the result that there is serious loss of revenue, to say nothing of the damage to the crops, which could have been averted, had proper means for controlling the river been in existence.

In each season of flood the temporary bunds at Bhimgoda are swept away to a great extent, and have to be made afresh at the beginning of the cold weather. The date of erection entirely depends on the volume in the river, so it has often happened at the beginning of the *rabi* season, when there is an increasing demand for irrigation, that it has been impracticable to commence

work on them. Besides, there is the attendant risk of the river rising on account of rainfall during their erection, which may not only seriously interfere with, but absolutely destroy the work, as has happened on more than one occasion.

Again, at present the regulation for the canal is affected mainly at the Hardwar dam. When the river begins to rise in April or May by the melting of the snows and as long as the temporary bunds hold, this is always difficult and is attended with a certain amount of risk; for the position is exposed; there are no undersluices; to control the discharge; and the proper supply for the canal is maintained only by dropping or raising the shutters on the dam. At this period the volume in the river fluctuates considerably; the heat of the day melts the snow and increases it, whilst the cold of the night reduces it, so the canal gauge continuously fluctuates. At night the supply has to be lowered in order to avoid the risk of the gates being topped, and these accumulated periods of enforced lowered supply entail an unnecessary amount of loss of irrigation.

The new headworks at Bhingoda are designed to remove all these disabilities and will ensure such a control of the river that at any moment, at any time of the year, it will be possible to give the supply required into the canal at Mayapur.

It is estimated that the average extra irrigation which can be effected annually from the increased supply will be 86,166 acres. The extra canal revenue from this source is estimated at Rs. 2,45,952 while the value of the extra crop brought to maturity will amount to about Rs. 40,00,000, annually.

These works consist of a masonry weir across the river provided with suitable shutters which can be dropped in time of flood; in alignment with the weir on the right flank, of powerful undersluices of six bays of 50 feet each, and of a canal head and regulator at right angles with the wright, together with all necessary afflux bunds with their top well above the highest observed flood.

It was decided to build the permanent works at Bhingoda after an examination of alternate sites at Mayapur and Raiwala and an estimate amounting to Rs. 25,06,829 for permanent head-works was submitted in November, 1910.

This estimate provided for two permanent masonry weirs: one across the Bhimgoda channel starting from a point just below supply channel no. 2 and the other across the Chilla channel, the two masonry weirs being connected by a bund along new channel island, together with the necessary sluices, afflux bunds, etc.

The total estimated cost of the above amounted to Rs. 25,06,829, including cost of a branch railway and special tools and plant.

The total increase of revenue anticipated amounted to Rs. 1,94,000 to which was added a sum of Rs. 31,500 as probable savings under maintenance charges, giving a total of Rs. 2,25,942 which represented nearly 9 per cent. on the total cost of the work and a net return of 5·1 per cent. after clearing interest charges.

The scheme prepared in 1910 was revised to some extent in 1911 and an estimate amounting to Rs. 25,83,499 submitted for sanction in October of that year—this second estimate provided for certain changes in the design of the works and need not be dealt with at any length as the Bhimgoda-Chilla alignment was eventually abandoned and the works are now being built further down the river.

During the period of preparation for building the weir along the Bhimgoda-Chilla alignment it was decided that it would be advantageous to shift the works to a point about three-quarters of a mile lower down the river and during the period while materials were being collected experience was gained which enabled the probable cost of the work to be more accurately determined.

The advantages of the new site as compared with the original one are—

- (a) The work is well away from the temporary bunds, the proximity of which to the original site (Bhimgoda-Chilla) would have impeded the work and restricted the space required for machinery and materials.
- (b) The channel at the present site has a fairly uniform slope, whereas the original site was immediately above a rapid to counteract which a subsidiary weir would have been necessary.

(c) The present site being below the junction of the main and Chilla channels the whole river will be brought under control by one work, whereas in the original project the assumption which was made as to the proportion of the river discharge to be taken by each of the two separate weirs could not be guaranteed in actual practice.

(d) Construction has been to some extent facilitated by the concentration of the work at one point.

(e) The river has now a straight run above and below the present site, whereas the original site was at a point where the river has a curve which would probably have necessitated the construction of training works.

The revised estimate of 1913 was sanctioned in G. O. no. 2789-I/117B-27W/A, dated the 29th March, 1915, for Rs. 33,04,048 under the following heads :—

	Rs.
A. Preliminary 12,283	
B. Land 1,143	
C. Works 24,86,998	
K. Buildings 1,92,252	
P. Maintenance 12,309	
Establishment 5,80,545	
Tools and Plant, net 1,18,568	
Total 33,04,048	

The gross estimate for tools and plant including the hydro-electric power scheme at Bahadrbabad amounts to Rs. 8,78,117 but from this is deducted Rs. 7,59,549—anticipated receipts for sales of tools and plant, leaving a net debit of Rs. 1,18,568.

On the net capital debit of Rs. 33,04,048 the net revenue is estimated at Rs. 2,45,942 = 7·4 per cent. or deducting simple interest charges at 3½ per cent. the work will return 3·9 per cent.

This estimate according to which the work is now being carried out is 31 per cent. in excess of the original estimated cost; this excess is not due to the change of site, but mainly to the increased cost of iron and steel-work and to increase in the rates for work to cover the cost of imported labour, and more accurate estimating.

Since it has been decided to leave the natural channel no. 1 unfettered for the supply of water to the Har-ki-Pairi Pool and the Hardwar Bathing Ghats, the crest of the weir is being raised by two feet more than in the original design. The crest will now be 7·3 feet above the general level of the bed of the river. More in the deeper channel and it will be topped by wooden shutters 8'×5', so as to raise the water surface when necessary and obtain as great a volume as possible down this natural channel.

The length of the weir is 2,000 feet divided into six bays of equal length and will be able to pass a flood of 445,000 cusecs with a depth of 16 feet, giving a mean velocity of about 15½ per second over the crest.

The weir consists of a main wall of boulder masonry resting on a concrete foundation with up and down-stream curtain walls connected by a concrete and masonry apron. The width of main weir wall is 15 feet at bottom, and at the top 12 feet outlined with granite.

The up-stream apron is 20 feet wide built of boulder sets on a concrete foundation and is protected on the up-stream side by a curtain wall. On the down stream it is 50 feet in width of which a length of 30 feet is protected by granite masonry in cement, the remaining 20 feet being topped with boulder sets, below the curtain wall ; there are again lines of concrete blocks 5' × 5' × 3' for a distance of 75 feet, each block weighing 4 tons.

A cable-way across the weir has been provided for, and also a fish ladder. To allow some water to travel unfettered down the river, a gap 5 feet wide will be left open at one end of the weir.

The undersluices are built of split boulder masonry faced with hammer-dressed boulders and have a granite protected floor for a length of 200 feet, below which there is a further length of 100 feet of concrete blocks. The weight of each granite block used in the floor is not to be less than 1,700 lb.

The piers which are 8 feet thick, rise to a height of 32 feet above the top of the granite floor, and then will carry a steel roadway 19½ feet above this level, from which the sluice gates will be operated.

The sluice gates (Stoney's Patent Gates) have been supplied by Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier. They are six in number and in line with the weir on the right flank. They are each 50 feet wide and 12 feet high and weigh nearly 18 tons; the counter-weight is 30 tons, and the gate will be capable of being raised or lowered by two men at the rate of 1 foot per minute against a 12-foot head.

The undersluices are capable of passing a flood of over 100,000 cusecs, i.e. at the rate of approximately 17,000 cusecs per gate, giving a mean velocity through the opening of approximately 17 feet per second.

The regulator is built at right angles to the line of weir and sluices. It has 10 bays of 20 feet each and is designed to pass 10,000 cusecs, the full supply of the canal when the water surface above the weir is 2 feet below the top of the weir shutters. The sill of the regulator is raised 3·5 feet above the sluice floor.

The masonry consists of split boulders in *kankar* lime with a facing of hammer-dressed boulders, the whole work being finished off with an ornamental sand stone coping. The breast wall and roadway over the regulator are built of reinforced concrete.

The gates have been supplied by Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier and consist of a rising gate and a falling sill 3 feet high which can disappear behind the raised masonry sill.

In this way the maximum height of sill over which water will be drawn will be 6½ feet and the admission of shingles through the canal head will be minimised to a very large extent.

On the left flank a short length of bund will be built to connect the left revetment wall of the weir to the high bank. On the right the afflux bunds have been carried up to the Motichur weir on the up-stream side, and down-stream as far as the Hardwar channel. The general level of the top of the bund is five feet above the H. F. L. above the weir. The bund is made of shingles, and is protected on each slope by boulder pitching, the river side especially being heavily pitched.

A very important feature of these new works is the employment of electric power on a large scale to drive the different plant and machinery in use. To obtain the necessary water power the two Falls at Bahadrabad, 8 miles below Mayapur, were combined into one, and a clear fall of 19 feet was obtained.

The works at Bahadrapur consist of a channel capable of carrying 600 cusecs, which takes out of the main canal above the upper fall and astride of which the power-house is built near the point where this channel rejoins the canal below the lower fall.

The engine room has a clear floor space of 94 feet by 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The power is generated by three vertical turbines each capable of developing 330 B. H. P. when working on a 19-feet fall. Two of these are generally used, and the third acts as a stand-by.

For the carriage of materials, removal of spoils, etc., the works are also provided with a light railway system.

The work on the afflux bunds is practically completed; on the regulator, the reinforced concrete platform carrying the winch for working the sluices and the fixing of the gates remain to be done. On the undersluices, the piers require to go up about another 20 feet, the steel roadway and the sluice gates will then remain to be erected, and lastly 300 feet of the weir have been built about 2 feet below the crest.

The working season is unfortunately a short one from November to June as it is strictly conditioned by the state of the river.

It is hoped that during the coming season the remaining portion of the weir and the left flank wall will be completed.

Out of an estimated amount of Rs. 33,04,045 the expenditure to date including establishment and tools and plant is Rs. 26,76,000.

When the works were already well advanced an agitation began among the Hindu community against the alleged impairment of the sanctity of the Ganges by the projected fettering of its flow especially to the sacred Hakir Pairi pool. It became evident that Hindu religious sentiment all over India was seriously concerned. Steps were at once taken by the Government of India and the United Provinces Government to meet this objection. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited the works in the month of October, 1916, and instructions were given which were intended to secure an adequate flow of the sacred river to the locality mentioned without its restraint by engineering works. The settlement however or its interpretation in practice proved insufficient to allay Hindu uneasiness and a further conference took place at Hardwar in

December, 1916, in which the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Meston, with the officers of the Irrigation department and others consulted with the Maharajas of Jaipur, Bikanir, Ulwar, Gwalior, Benares, and Darbhanga and other prominent Hindus. A settlement was arrived at providing that an opening without gates or other artificial control should be left in the new weir sufficient to ensure an adequate flow of the Ganges not only to the Har-ki-Pairi pool but also to the *ghats* at Kankhal below Hardwar. This settlement has met with general acceptance among the Hindu community.

CATTLE CENSUS.

The last stock census was taken in 1322 *fasli* (1914-15) and previous to that in 1316 *fasli* (1908-9).

In the last census the number of bulls and bullocks and of male buffaloes was 229,260, showing an average of 2.74 per plough while in 1908-9 it was 3.03 and 2.93 in 1904.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cows and cow-buffaloes in the last enumeration as compared with the last but one.

The number of horses, ponies, and mules was 17,512 in the last stock-taking while in 1908-9 it was 18,396. This slight decrease is apparently due to army requisition for the purposes of the present war.

The number of young stock rose from 218,936 to 224,387 in 1914-15. There has also been a marked increase in the number of carts in the last census. The figures were 29,351 as compared with 27,895 in 1908-9. The number of ploughs has fallen from 87,370 to 83,662 in the last census. There is a great fall in the number of sheep and goats. In 1908-9 it was 102,355 while in the last census only 87,217.

There are two veterinary assistants on peripatetic duty and one in charge of the Saharanpur dispensary which is maintained by the municipal board. In addition one veterinary assistant in charge of the Roorkee dispensary also does peripatetic duty.

LEADING LAND OWNERS.

There have been numerous changes amongst big zamindars in the district during the last decade, particularly in Saharanpur tahsil.

Lala Rup Chand, a big landed proprietor of the Jain family, died on the 24th September, 1909. His two sons, Lala Hulas Rai and Prakash Chand, have inherited the property. The latter has been a member of the district board for the last four or five years.

Another Jain zamindar, Lala Atma Ram, died on the 23rd January, 1912. His mother is at present in possession of the property. Rai Dhoul Kirat died nine years ago. His three minor sons have inherited the property. Lala Shamtho Nath, who was an honorary magistrate and a municipal commissioner, died on the 11th December, 1911. His sons, Dharam Das and Sumer Chand, are in possession of the estate and have recently purchased landed property worth Rs. 12,000 in Deoband tahsil. Of the two brothers, Shunker Lal and Sunder Lal, the latter is dead. His son, Surja Mal, is managing the property.

Rana Dharam Singh of Jasmore died on the 26th June, 1915, leaving a minor son, Rana Inder Singh. The estate is largely indebted. Rai Bahadur Manohar Lal of Thapal died three years ago. His adopted son, Damodar Das, has inherited the property—one of the villages has lately been sold.

Shah Ghulam Sabir of Bebat was murdered on the 26th November, 1914. He has left three sons, the eldest being Shah Mohammad Husain. Hakim Mohammad Yusuf of Sakaranpur died on the 18th February, 1910. One of his sons is Sheikh Sultan Ahmad, a leading *rais* and municipal commissioner. Messrs. George Alfred and Charles Powell are dead. The property is well managed by their successors.

Babu Joti Prasad and his brother, Rai Durga Prasad, a retired deputy collector, have to be added to the list of leading zamindars who jointly pay a revenue of over Rs. 5,000 and also own considerable house property. Both are public-spirited gentlemen and are the descendants of Raja Jot Mal of Gurgaon district in the Punjab. Rai Durga Prasad is a first class honorary magistrate and assistant collector at present.

Rai Abdul Rahman Khan, Rao Bahadur, has lately distinguished himself by taking part in public affairs. He is an honorary magistrate and a member of the district board. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1914.

The well-known Landaura estate in Roorkee, of which the present proprietor is Chaudhri Balwant Singh, is not faring well, having become heavily encumbered with debt, the result of protracted and expensive litigation and extravagance. Among the Sheikhs of Rajupur in Deoband tahsil Sheikh Zia-ul-Haq has improved his property and is an honorary magistrate and a municipal commissioner.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

It was in 1817 that the garden passed directly under the charge of an officer appointed by the British Government and in 1917 it attained its century as a public garden.

Canal-irrigation in the vicinity of the town having been stopped for sanitary reasons there is considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient supply of water which will now be obtained from a tubo well. The 464 varieties of fruit trees are now catalogued against 305 10 years ago; not only has acclimatization been steadily persevered in but extensive and varied experiments have been undertaken. At present there are over 50 acres of land under fruit culture.

Some considerable success has recently been obtained in the acclimatization of vegetables. The horticultural training classes still form an important part of the work, although the Overseer class is likely to be discontinued as a sufficient number of men have now been trained for the immediate wants of the provinces.

The maintaining of the training classes added to the expenditure without any compensating return. Various causes have tended to raise the expenditure such as higher wages and cost of material, but little or no change has been made in the price of seeds and plants sold, consequently the difference has a tendency to increase. For the last years in 1915-16 the receipts amounted to Rs. 24,809, while the expenditure was Rs. 36,624.

EXCISE.

The contract system was introduced into the district in 1909 and in 1910 the co-operative distillery was opened under contract with Government. It is under Indian management.

The system has so far worked well. The distillery too has done satisfactorily and there have been no complaints of shortage of supply. Three districts—Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, and Saharanpur—

are supplied with liquor by the distillery. There is only one bonded warehouse in Roorkee.

The average of receipts from country spirits during the last five years has been Rs. 1,86,443 annually and the consumption averaged 42,018 gallons.

The present sale price of both strengths of liquor (25 and 50 U. P.) is Rs. 3-6-0 and Rs. 3 per gallon in the city, while in the rural area it is Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2.

Hemp drugs contracts have been sold tahsilwar since 1911-12. The duty on *charas* and *bhang* has been increased from Rs. 12 and Rs. 4 per seer to Rs. 16 and Rs. 6 per seer, respectively, with effect from 1st April, 1916.

The average consumption of *charas* during the last five years has been 87 maunds 21 scers annually, and the average receipts Rs. 35,289.

The duty on opium was increased from Rs. 22 per seer to Rs. 25 per seer with effect from 1st April, 1915. The average consumption during the last five years has been 43 maunds 36 scers.

In 1907 there were only two excise inspectors; one on preventive duty and the other working in the distillery. With the introduction of the contract system in the district the number was raised to five; one at the distillery and four on preventive duty, and they were put under the direct supervision of an Assistant Commissioner of Excise.

The chief feature in the last decade has been the growth of cocaine smuggling. The sale of the drug had become very common and people had generally taken to the use of it.

In the beginning prosecutions and convictions had very little effect until Act III of 1913 was passed increasing the punishment for illegal possession of cocaine to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine.

These heavy punishments, combined with the strict supervision of the excise staff, had the desired effect and in 1915-16 the city and the district were reported to be almost free from cocaine traffic.

STAMPS.

The average receipts from stamps, judicial and otherwise, during the last five years have been Rs. 3,26,288 as against an

average of Rs. 2,65,472 in the previous five years. The income during the last three years averaged Rs. 3,26,749.

The average income from court-fee and copy stamps amounted to Rs. 2,64,791 during the last five years.

Part of the increase is doubtless due to the orders regarding the period of limitation in simple mortgage suits, but the steady annual rise points to a general increase in litigation. This view is supported by the fact that though the extended period of limitation closed on the 8th August, 1910, yet the sale of court-fee stamps in September, November, and December, 1910, was also large. There has also been a rise in the sale of non-judicia stamps, partly due to the borrowing of money to stave off suits which would have been brought in consequence of the period of limitation having been reduced and partly to satisfy decrees obtained in such suits.

The Indian system of *hundis* is falling into disuse and the Western system of remittance is being adopted in its place.

INCOME TAX.

During the last five years ending in 1914-15 the average receipts from income tax amounted to Rs. 75,560.

The average number of assessees of Rs. 2,000 and upwards was 460 and average amount of their tax Rs. 49,076.

Persons with incomes of Rs. 2,000 and upwards paid on an average Rs. 11,669 each.

In 1914-15 in Saharanpur alone there were 150 assessees of over Rs. 2,000 paying tax amounting to Rs. 18,560.

The new Act V of 1916 came into force on the 1st April, 1916, and assessments for 1916-17 were made according to the increased rate of tax as detailed in the second schedule.

CENSUS, 1911.

The total number of inhabitants of the district in the census of 1911 was 986,359 against 1,045,230 in 1911, the total population showing a decrease of 563. The number of persons per square mile in each tahsil in both the censuses was as follows:—

			1901.	1911.
Saharanpur	..	..	541	497
Deoband	..	..	572	581
Roorkee	..	..	360	413
Nakur	..	..	475	429

The mean density in 1911 was 462 per square mile while in 1901 it was 469·1.

The percentage of births was 3·91 and of deaths 3·72 in 1911. The number of immigrants in Saharanpur from neighbouring districts and from the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province was 10,523 in the last census. Emigrants amounted to 912. Relatively the movement of population in this district is almost insignificant and the change effected by emigration is very much less than that observed in most parts of the United Provinces.

The distribution of population according to the various main religions was as follows in 1901 and in 1911:—

Number per 10,000 of population.

		1901.	1911.
Hindus ..	..	6,534	6,472
Muhammadans ..	..	8,359	8,302
Christians ..	..	28	56
Aryans ..	..	22	69

There were 5,548 Christians in 1911 as compared with 2,972 in 1901, while the Aryas were 6,841 in 1911 as against 2,329 in 1901. The proportion of total population of females to males in 1911 was 4 : 5 and in 1901 6 : 7.

The increased density of population per square mile in Roorkee Tahsil in the last census is obviously due to great number of pilgrims from all parts of India visiting Hardwar—a most sacred place for Hindus, and making long halts there. A number of pilgrims every year more or less settle permanently in the union towns of Hardwar, Jwalapur, and Kankhal.

HEALTH AND DISEASE.

The percentage of deaths from fever during the last decade was 3·72 and the average per year was 36,834. The years 1907 and 1911 were marked by high mortality under fever and plague respectively. The highest number of deaths recorded under small-pox was 169 in 1913. In 1915 there were only two deaths by this disease, while there was only one in 1910. The highest number of deaths from cholera was 393 in 1914. The other years of the decade were not marked by any epidemic of cholera. The average number of vaccinations in the last five years ending in 1915 was 35,900.

The mean annual birth-rate during the last five years per mille was 44.83. Since October, 1914, the vaccination staff has been one assistant superintendent and 17 vaccinators. The scale of the pay of the staff was revised in February, 1912, ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 for assistant superintendents and from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 for vaccinators per month.

NEW DISPENSARIES.

A temporary canal dispensary at Bhimgoda Weir division was opened in 1913 and was placed in charge of a sub-assistant surgeon.

The Hardwar dispensary, which was in the charge of a sub-assistant surgeon, was put under the charge of an assistant surgeon in December, 1912.

The system of making charges for medicines from the public was sanctioned in a Government resolution in 1912.

The district board decided in 1914 to enforce it in the dispensaries at Sadar and Hardwar. But as the Sadar dispensary was unpopular and it was feared that it will grow more so, nothing could be done. At present the system is again being tried at Sadar. At Hardwar too it has not met with success. The people generally are reluctant to pay anything at the dispensary.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES.

In May, 1912, two travelling dispensaries were located in this district to work under the supervising medical officer, Meerut circle.

On the reversion of this officer to military duty they were transferred to the control of the Civil Surgeon, Saharanpur, in 1914.

These are at present under the charge of two fourth grade sub-assistant surgeons and to locate them the district has been divided into two divisions, one comprises Deoband and Nakur tahsils and the other Saharanpur and Roorkee, but their services are utilized according to requirements.

Ordinarily the dispensaries are allowed to stay not more than 10 days at a place and to go to those villages where medical help is not otherwise available.

In case of outbreak of cholera and plague these are sent out at once to afford treatment and take necessary preventive measures in the infected localities.

SANITATION AND ANTI-MALARIAL OPERATIONS.

Sanitation has been receiving special attention from all the municipalities in the district. In 1910-11 in Saharanpur a sum of Rs. 1,325 was spent in building tin sheds with masonry platforms in front of all *pakka* latrines for storage of night-soil and the shops in the meat market were paved with Agra stones.

Another amount of Rs. 3,741 was spent in metalling the Raiwalla *kachcha* road in 1911-12.

In 1912-13 brick kilns near Ram Lila and Gadhi with lands pertaining to them were acquired and the depressions and marshy lands around them were filled up. This improvement was effected on the report of the Malaria Officer and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 8,247.

In 1913-14 irrigation within a mile and a half of the town was stopped and the growing of rice was prohibited more effectively.

In 1914-15 a *kachcha* bank of the Andrungi *nala* was metalled with stone ballast at a cost of Rs. 659. In the same year the municipal board purchased its own trenching-grounds for Rs. 8,000. In connection with the anti-malarial scheme the upper portion of the Paondholi Nadi between the Khumran bridge and the Chilkana drain was provided with *pakka* pavement and the side walls of the above portion as well as of the portion below the Jogian bridge up to the junction of the Dhamola river were made *pakka*.

In addition to the above a number of hollows and depressions have been filled up; the chief of them being Firodgah depression, hollows on the Chakrata and Chilkana road, also the low-lying land acquired by the municipality near the Botanical Garden octroi barrier.

The question of the drainage scheme is still under consideration; plans and estimates are being prepared. Also the water-works and electric light schemes are being considered. The whole project is estimated to cost about Rs. 14 lakhs.

At Deoband a big drainage scheme for the whole town was completed in 1908-9 at a cost of Rs. 51,000 including numerous drains and a number of flushing tanks.

The conservancy staff was increased in 1907-8 and a trained sanitary inspector has been employed since 1914-15; also a trained midwife. One big tank has been filled up by the Arabic school authorities.

In Roorkee to improve the sanitation of the town the marshy land of Barfkhana has been drained and depression close to Abadi have been filled up; most of the wells have been remodelled on sanitary principles.

The proposals of water-supply by tube wells and silting the Amber tank which covers an area of 48 bighas are under consideration.

Regular anti-mosquito campaign is being carried out during the rains each year.

Water works in Hardwar municipality are in hand and will be complete in about a year. Tanks which have not yet been filled up are being treated with kerosine oil.

In Jwalapur a sum of Rs. 1,335 was spent on village sanitation in 1914-15 and Rs. 6,023 in 1915-16, which included private subscriptions and sanitary grants.

The chief villages in which the work was carried out were Mirzapur, Allauddinpur in tahsil Saharanpur, Lakhnouti, Khera Afghan Islamnagar in tahsil Nakur, Talheri Buzurg Shumlana and Deoband in tahsil Deoband, Sakrouda and Bagawallah in tahsil Roorkee.

EDUCATION.

During the last decade there has been considerable improvement in education in the district.

No less than 11 lower primary schools were raised to upper primary standard and 8 new upper primary schools were started. Fifty new lower primary schools and 31 new lower primary aided schools were also opened. The Kailaspur primary school was raised to middle standard in 1910. The Chouli Shahabuddin Aided school was converted into district board upper primary school in 1909.

The schools at Kalapore and Rori were transferred to Jehanpore and Janderra in 1914 and 1909 respectively.

New primary schools were started at Ambehta, Gamgho, Tanshipur, Laksar Ambehta Chand, and Charaon in 1912.

The primary schools within the municipal limits of Hardwar Union, Roorkee, Deoband, and Saharanpur, which are maintained out of the municipal contribution, have been brought under the management of the district board since 1907.

The total number of vernacular State and aided schools in 1914-15 was 225. The number of scholars was 8,833 as compared with 7,634 in 1909-10.

There has also been shown a marked activity towards female education during the decade and 10 new lower primary girls' schools have been started.

The lower primary A. P. Mission Central Girls' School at Saharanpur, the Arya Kanya Pathshala at Roorkee have been raised to secondary schools. A new secondary girls' school (the King Edward Hindu Girls' School) was started at Saharanpur in 1911, and is aided by the Government.

The total number of girls' schools was 22 with 938 scholars in 1914-15. Besides this 211 girls were reading in boys' schools as compared with 139 in the previous year.

There is a distinct demand for female education among Hindus in the towns, but it has not yet been spread to villages and among Muhammadans there is no demand at all.

There were three industrial schools in 1906, out of them two which are missionary institutions are still in existence and working satisfactorily at Saharanpur and Roorkee.

The District Board High School at Saharanpur has been transferred to the Provincial Educational department since 1910.

Under the special sanction of Government the board manage the Anglo-Vernacular School at Roorkee (the Orman School). Anglo-Vernacular Persian School and the Anglo-Vernacular at Deoband which were formerly aided by the district board have now been brought on the list of Government aided schools.

During the period 1907-8 to 1915-16 65 extra teachers have been employed and there are at present five teachers' training classes in the district as against 1 in 1906.

There were 39 teachers in all the girls' schools in 1914-15. The salary of teaching staff has been increased. In 1909 one

more Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools was added making the number three. Since 1913 their services have been transferred to the Provincial Educational department.

In 1912 and in the following year the scale of fees in primary and secondary schools was raised.

The Government made a total grant of Rs. 7,896 in 1912 and 1914 for the extension of primary education.

The district board have prepared primary Education Scheme under G. O. no. 193—IX-82, dated the 3rd March, 1915, which has been sanctioned by the Government and enforced since 1st April, 1916. In this the number of schools has been revised and new subordinate primary schools and preparatory schools have been opened. The salaries of qualified teachers have been increased and a sum of Rs. 400 has been kept in reserve for grants to *maktabas* and *patshalas* and for schools for depressed classes.

Amongst private institutions in the district the Arabic School at Deoband, Mahadidya at Jwalapur, Rishikul at Hardwar, and the "Mazharul Alum" Arabic School at Saharanpur.

The Arabic Madrassa at Deoband is an important institution with much influence and authority in the Moslem world. It was started in 1864 and has brought about a renaissance of Arabic learning in these provinces. Besides training in Mathematics, Philosophy, Logic, and Geography in the Arabic language, there is a special arrangement for imparting religious education.

At present about 600 students are on the roll of the Madrassa and a number of them hail from distant countries such as Khira, Taskkand, and Bokhara. Residential system has been introduced for the last 20 years and a boarding-house with sufficient accommodation has been added to the building of the Madrassa. A library also forms part of the institution. It contains 20,000 volumes including a thousand rare manuscript copies. Maulvi Mohammad Ahmad is the present manager or "Nazim" of the Madrassa. In recognition of his services in the cause of Arabic learning the Government conferred upon him the title of Shams-ul-ulama in 1915.

There were 25·16 males literate per mille in 1907-8 and 1·96 females in the district as compared with 27·07 and 2·87, respectively, in 1914-15.

The proportion of literacy among Muhammadans was 34.39 males and 2.24 females per mille in 1907-8 as compared with 33.53 and 2.79, respectively, in 1914-15.

The figures for Hindus are 21.75 males and .38 for females per mille in 1907-8 as compared with 24.32 and 2.98, respectively, in 1914-15.

NEWSPAPERS.

The two old papers—the *Jain Gazette*, a Hindi weekly published at Deoband, and the *Mahavidyalā Samachar*, an Urdu weekly published at Jwalapur—are no longer in existence.

The only Hindi paper in the district is the *Gujar Hatkari*, which is a monthly. It is edited and published at the village Manakpore in tahsil Roorkce by Babu Maharaj Singh. It represents the interests of the Gujar community.

The *Jain Pradip*, published at Deoband, is an Urdu fortnightly edited by Babu Joti Pershad of Deoband. It is a purely religious paper and is considered to be an organ of the Jain community in the district.

There are three Urdu monthlies published in the district—the *Al Qasim*, the *Al Rasheed*, and the *Al Rishad*. The first two are published at Deoband under the editorship of Maulvi Habib-ul Rahman of the Arabic Madrassa. They chiefly deal with affairs of the Deoband Arabic Madrassa. No politics find place in them. The last-mentioned, *Al Rishad*, is managed and edited by Maulvi Shamshul-Haq at Saharanpur City and is a purely religious paper.

The Urdu weekly, the *Paras*, had only a short life. It was started in January, 1915, and stopped in April in the same year.

The *District Gazette* in Urdu was started in 1915 (vide G. O. no. 1053/IX—43, dated the 26th November, 1914) and is a fortnightly, printed and published at Saharanpur city.

It is edited by one of the deputy collectors on the district staff. The district board provides funds.

The paper deals with the affairs of the district and municipal boards, agricultural and all other points of local interest, and is gaining popularity as is evident from the fact that as compared with other papers it has the highest circulation.

THE THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

There have been some remarkable improvements in the institution during the last 10 years.

In the year 1908 in response to a demand by Indian mill owners in these provinces a textile class was started in the college. In 1912 a new building was erected to house the textile machinery a part of which had been presented by the mill owners in Cawnpore and Agra.

During the last five years the equipment of the engineering laboratories has been largely increased. With the increasing facilities in the provinces for elementary technical education it was found possible to relieve the college of much of the industrial training and lower grade work. Thus the military survey classes were removed from the college, the draftsman and computor's class abolished, the lower subordinate class reduced in numbers from 60 to 40.

The industrial apprentice classes in wood-carving, fitting, etc., the automobile driver classes, and the mechanical apprentice class were removed to the Technical and Industrial Schools of the provinces.

The College now, in 1916, provides courses of instruction in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, and in cotton spinning and weaving. Industrial training classes in photo-mechanical works are attached to the College press.

The Civil Engineering classes are in three grades, the Engineer, the Upper Subordinate, and the Lower Subordinate. The first of these recruits mainly for the provincial services of the Public Works department and is reserved for statutory natives of India other than Indians whose parents or guardians are domiciled in Bombay, Madras or Bengal.

The Upper Subordinate class recruits for the Military Works service and for the Upper Subordinate ranks of the Public Works department.

It is divided into three grades of which the first consists of non-commissioned officers of the British Army, the second of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and the third of Indians.

The Lower Subordinate class recruits for the sub-overseer ranks of the Public Works department; this class is closed to

residents of the Punjab since the opening of the school at Rasul.

The mechanical and electrical engineering classes which have but recently been formed provide courses of instruction in these branches of engineering of a standard similar to that given in civil engineering to the civil engineer class.

The spinning and weaving classes are intended to train assistant spinning and weaving masters. The total number of students in the College in 1915-16 was 333 and the average for the five preceding years was 398.

The main work of the College is organized in departments of civil mechanical and electrical engineering survey and drawing, mathematics and chemistry. Each department is under the control of a head who is responsible to the Principal of the College. The equipment of all sections of the College is up to date and will bear comparison with that of engineering colleges in Europe.

A Government Central Library containing over 25,000 volumes is attached to the College and is available under certain restrictions to the general public.

Minor departments of the College include the Press and Photo-Mechanical department, which is run on commercial lines and undertakes work for the general public; there are also a book dépôt and an employment bureau.

All students are required to live in quarters provided by the College. These quarters are situated in the College grounds which extend over 360 acres.

The students manage their own athletic and social clubs under the supervision of certain members of the College staff.

Water-supply, dairy and general stores are run by the College staff for the benefit of the students and others connected with the College.

THE CANAL FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS, ROORKEE.

This institution was originally established in connection with the Ganges Canal Work in 1843, but at present it is not a Government concern. In 1913 it was sold to the present owners, Rai Bahadur Joti Prasad, Beni Pershad, and Raghunath Singh, who are big zamindars of Jagadhree and Saharanpur district.

Lala Kishori Saran, son of Rai Bahadur Joti Prasad, acts as resident proprietor. The works are supervised by Mr. J. W. Wainwright, A.M.I., C.E., M.I., Mechanical Engineer. These works have a well-equipped machine shop with large and small machine tools suitable for all kinds of general engineering work. About 30 fires, power hammers, bolt-making machines and pressos are worked in the shop. In addition to this there is a well-equipped Foundry that is able to turn out all kinds of castings, in iron and bronze. Also an interesting section is the Instrument department where levels, theodolites, prismatic compasses, etc., are made.

The number of employés is about 500.

STALLIONS.

There are 11 horses stallions distributed throughout the district, also 5 donkeys. The horses are all Arabs. The stands are at present at Ibrahimpore and Dudhla in Nakur tahsil, Rampur Manhiyaran, Kamalpur Bekroli, and Dewalheri in Deoband tahsil, Bhagwanpore in tahsil Roorkee.

Mule-breeding is also carried on in the district. The average coverings amounted to 309 during the last three years.

A subsidy is paid to the keepers by the district board, which is equal to two-thirds of the expenditure on maintenance of stallions.

CATTLE POUNDS.

The number of pounds in 1907-8 was raised to 29 in 1914-15 and in 1915-16 to 30. ~

The income from pounds in 1907-8 was Rs. 6,338, while in 1914-15 it amounted to Rs. 11,011; during the last decade the number of pounds as well as the income increased considerably.

Eight new cattle pounds were started during the period in Roorkee tahsil. The last addition to this tahsil was in 1915-16, when a pound was opened in Mandlana. One was started in Nakur tahsil and two in Saharanpur.

The pounds at Mirzapur Basi, Taher, and Dousin were closed.

Roorkee tahsil has a greater number of pounds comparatively than other tahsils owing to its having a long stretch of forests on its northern border and other forests in the interior and the number of cattle impounded is considerable.

In 1908 the board raised the pay of full-time pound-keepers to Rs. 7; again in 1912 the scale of pay was revised according to the income of a pound ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10.

MUNICIPALITIES.

During the last decade there has been no change in the municipalities of the district in respect of appointments of non-official chairmen. Even the passing of the new Municipal Act, II of 1910, which gives a free choice to all the boards to have their own non-official chairmen has not brought about any change in this direction.

In the Saharanpur municipality the octroi system is still in force. In the year 1914 a public library was started in the public garden, which is chiefly maintained by private subscriptions but the board contributes Rs. 250 annually towards it. In the same year and the year following the whole Saharanpur municipal area was re-surveyed and two sets of authenticated maps on a scale of 1 inch to 25 feet and another on 1 inch to 300 feet were prepared. For preparing a correct and reliable record of rights an assistant record officer was appointed in May, 1916. This work is in hand at present. The board has an invested fund of Rs. 2,28,100 in Government promissory notes which is earmarked for the long-contemplated drainage scheme.

Octroi duty has been abolished in the Deoband and Roorkee municipalities since the 1st April, 1914, and 7th March, 1911, respectively. The new taxes on trade, houses and circumstances are not popular in either municipality and they are not so far producing as much income as octroi used to bring in.

In Deoband the tax on grain-pits has been raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per pit, different rates have been fixed on different professions. The tax is levied irrespective of the income of the assessee with the exception that no income is taxable which is less than Rs. 100 per annum. A tax at 6½ per cent. has been levied on all buildings of which the annual rental actually or estimated is not less than Rs. 12 per annum. Exemptions are made in the case of buildings used for public, charitable or religious purposes.

Until 1908-9 the District Magistrate was chairman of the board and the Joint Magistrate in charge of the sub-division the vice-chairman. Since then the Joint Magistrate has been

chairman, and the vice-chairman has been a non-official member elected by the board.

In Roorkee the maximum tax chargeable on circumstances and property in one year is Rs. 120. The house tax was raised from Rs. 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and extended to the town since April, 1914; prior to that it was levied in civil station only.

There has been no noticeable change in the Hardwar municipality except that the municipal limits were extended towards Rishikesh up to the district boundary in November, 1910.

Under Act II of 1916 there will be separate electorates for Muslims and non-Muslims and the number of members elected by each will be as follows :—

		Elected by general electorate,	Elected by Muslim electorate.
Saharanpur	..	5	7
Roorkee	..	6	9
Daoband	..	3	5
Hardwar	..	..	..

TOWN AREAS.

The Government relieved Act XX towns of police charges in July, 1911.

The Act XX of 1856 was withdrawn from Liberheri in 1903, and from Lakhnouti and Bhagwanpore in 1911.

Act II of 1914, the United Provinces Town Areas Act, was passed and enforced with effect from 1st April, 1914. The new Act has introduced a number of useful changes in the administration of the towns.

At present the town areas in the district are—

(1) Nakur.	(6) Gangoh.
(2) Ambehta.	(7) Rampur.
(3) Chilkana Sultanpur.	(8) Nanouta.
(4) Titron.	(9) Manglaur.
(5) Sarsawa.	(10) Jhabrera.

Of these Sultanpore Chilkana, Jhabrera, and Titron have been excluded from the operation of the provision to sub-section 2 of section 5 of the Act.

The number of appointed members is three each in Titron and Jhabrera, while in Sultanpore Chilkana (Union) the number is 6.

The constitution of the remaining is as follows :—

Town.			Total number of mem- bers.	Elected.	Appointed.
1. Ambeta	..	..	5	2	3
2. Gangoh	..	..	7	3	4
3. Manglaur	..	..	5	2	3
4. Nakur ..	..	..	5	2	3
5. Nanouta	..	..	5	2	3
6. Rampore	..	..	5	2	3
7. Sarsawa	..	..	5	2	3

The boundaries of all the town areas have been fixed and duly notified in the Government Gazette.

THE KUMBH FAIR.

This fair occurs every 12 years at Hardwar in the Roorkee tahsil at the conjunction of the planets Jupiter, Venus and Mercury when the Hindu pilgrims from all parts of India flock to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges.

The last Kumbh fell on the 13th April, 1915.

This time the *locale* had to be altered as a large island in the river bed was occupied by canal works. The preparation of the ground, the laying out of roads, clearing of jungles, etc., began as far back as October, 1914. The railway authorities also took in hand special preparations many months in advance.

The *akharas* began to arrive early in February and continued to come in on various dates, up till the 10th March. On the great bathing day it was estimated that between 500,000 and 600,000 persons were present in the Hardwar area though the normal population of Hardwar town is only 4,000.

The pilgrims came mostly from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Many were from Bengal and some from Rajputana, but very few from Bombay or Southern India.

Elaborate railway arrangements were made for the convenience of the pilgrims which included the erection of new permanent additions to the station at Hardwar and a new crossing station between Laksar and Pathri; in addition to two temporary platforms with direct access from outside the station-limit and providing accommodation for four trains.

A special signalling system, which was introduced between Laksar and Saharanpur and Laksar and Hardwar, was largely responsible for the expeditious way in which the traffic was handled.

The volume is shown by the fact that 112 special trains were run into Hardwar between the 1st and 13th April and 90 special trains were run out between the 13th and 20th April, while 136,250 pilgrims left Hardwar by train between the 13th and 17th April. Not a single accident took place.

There was a very large force of the police under the orders of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Two squadrons of the 12th Cavalry, who were held in readiness at Roorkee, were of the greatest value.

The electric light installation, which was a new feature rendered possible by the courtesy of the canal authorities, undoubtedly contributed to the great success of the fair.

Serious crime was practically non-existent and the traffic arrangement worked without a hitch except for an unfortunate accident in which some pilgrims were crushed to death.

The Sanitary Commissioner was present at Hardwar throughout the period of the fair and personally supervised all sanitary arrangements.

An unfortunate outbreak of cholera took place towards the end of the fair believed to be due to pilgrims drinking Ganges water.

One of the most gratifying features of the fair was the assistance given by private individuals and associations, such as the Servants of India Sewak Samiti, Rama Krishna Seva Ashram, Kangri Gurukul, and the Canning College.

The expenditure was very heavy and the fair fund, which opened with a balance of Rs. 1,07,432, closed with a considerable deficit.

POLICE.

The municipal police was converted into the provincial police with effect from 1st March, 1905.

The municipalities were relieved from charges for construction and repair of police outposts from 1st April, 1911.

The town police was also converted into provincial police in 1911 in pursuance of the policy of relieving local bodies of the

cost of police in order to set free funds derived from local taxation for the purposes of sanitation, lighting, and general improvement.

The following thanas have since been abolished :—

(1) Nanauta.	(4) Mirzupur.
(2) Sultanpur Kenari.	(5) Sarsawa.
(3) Dousni.	(6) Bassi.

New police stations have been opened at Laksar and Manglaur.

The police stations at Mohand, Muzaffarabad and Fatehpur will shortly be abolished. Thereupon when the new thana which is being built at Beharigarh is ready the re-allocation according to the 1906 scheme will be complete. The police gazetted staff consists of a superintendent and a deputy superintendent in addition to an assistant superintendent at Roorkee.

ROADS.

There are four provincial roads in the district as compared with three in 1907. The new one being an approach road to Rookee railway station having a length of 1 mile 4 furlongs and 84 feet.

The B class local roads have since been doubled in number. There are 15 with a total length of 33 miles 165 feet.

The new ones are—

(1) Saharanpur-Nakur road.	(5) Goodshed light railway feeder.
(2) Saharanpur-Jalalabad road.	(6) Pilkhani road.
(3) Sadar octroi chauki to railway station.	(7) Tapri road.
(4) Nawabganj road.	(8) Saharanpur-Chilkana road.

There is a project sanction for metalling the Saharanpur-Sarsawa road up to the new Jumna bridge which has been taken over by the Public Works department from the North-Western Railway.



सत्यमेव जयते

Gazetteer of Saharanpur.



APPENDIX.

साहरानपुर जन्मन

GAZETTEER OF SAHARANPUR.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

I

TABLE I.—Population by tahsils, 1911.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Muslims.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saharanpur ..	311,164	167,775	143,389	182,168	98,367	83,801	122,434	66,233	57,201	5,562	3,176	2,387
Deoband ..	204,301	112,891	91,410	151,462	83,775	67,687	48,048	26,422	21,626	4,791	2,694	2,097
Roorkee ..	291,160	161,923	139,287	185,901	102,394	83,507	98,735	55,436	43,299	6,524	4,093	2,431
Nakur ..	179,734	98,502	81,282	118,823	65,615	53,208	58,877	31,755	27,122	2,034	1,132	902
Total ..	986,359	541,091	445,268	638,354	350,151	288,203	329,094	179,846	149,248	18,911	11,084	7,817

Saharanpur District.

TABLE II.—Population by thanas, 1911.

Serial no. of thanas	Name of thana.	Population.			Hindus.			Muslims.			Others.			
		Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Total.		Males.	
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Behat	74,574	39,707	34,867	43,165	22,927	20,238	30,825	16,462	14,363	584	318	265	
2	Bbagwanpur	37,606	20,258	17,349	22,718	12,262	10,456	14,410	7,710	6,700	478	286	132	
3	Badgion	57,501	32,075	25,426	48,299	26,964	21,335	7,724	4,322	3,432	1,458	819	659	
4	Chilkan.	37,725	20,112	17,613	18,944	10,632	8,883	18,638	9,963	8,665	161	87	66	
5	Dausi	21,667	11,874	9,793	14,377	7,937	6,440	6,507	3,436	3,021	783	451	332	
6	Deoband	83,340	45,983	37,357	56,030	30,986	25,044	25,907	14,197	11,710	1,403	800	603	
7	Fatehpur	47,031	24,857	22,144	30,497	16,042	14,455	16,236	8,698	7,594	208	117	91	
8	Gangoli	53,384	29,512	21,872	34,282	19,132	15,150	18,614	10,050	8,544	438	310	178	
9	J. Walapur	69,021	37,790	30,231	43,441	27,077	21,364	18,846	10,264	8,583	734	449	285	
10	Muzaffarabad	38,698	20,412	18,286	25,331	13,403	11,978	12,192	6,950	6,244	125	59	66	
11	Mangaur	63,658	34,627	29,031	42,463	23,161	19,305	19,441	10,451	8,990	1,761	1,015	736	
12	Mohund	13,414	7,296	6,118	10,560	5,639	4,861	2,111	1,197	914	743	400	343	
13	Nakur	52,482	28,917	23,565	38,996	21,759	17,227	12,767	6,789	5,998	699	359	340	
14	Nagol	52,207	28,533	23,674	38,246	29,934	17,312	12,961	7,017	5,944	1,000	582	418	
15	Roorkee	72,125	42,306	29,819	37,035	20,805	16,230	32,555	19,734	12,801	2,665	1,767	788	
16	Rampur	63,688	29,305	24,363	41,390	22,534	18,856	11,032	6,085	4,367	1,246	636	560	
17	Saharanpur	108,562	59,901	49,681	52,216	29,136	23,080	52,697	28,623	24,074	3,649	2,142	1,607	
18	Sarsawa	31,246	17,077	14,209	20,353	11,148	9,205	10,254	5,567	4,687	679	362	317	
19	Sultanpur	19,420	10,549	8,871	14,958	8,173	6,785	4,307	2,291	2,016	155	85	70	
	Total	986,359	541,091	445,268	638,354	350,151	288,203	320,094	179,846	149,248	18,911	11,094	7,817	

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Male.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1905 ..	43,447	22,756	20,691	41.56	49,163	24,608	24,555	47.08
1903 ..	44,980	23,726	21,254	43.03	59,815	26,892	27,423	51.49
1907 ..	35,048	19,075	16,573	34.10	79,425	39,197	40,228	75.99
1908 ..	36,198	19,080	17,118	34.63	49,847	25,481	24,366	47.69
1909 ..	38,875	17,951	15,924	32.41	35,463	19,304	16,159	33.93
1910 ..	35,516	18,645	16,931	41.97	32,765	17,527	15,288	31.34
1911 ..	40,880	21,435	19,445	39.10	38,910	20,197	18,713	37.22
1912 ..	47,069	24,754	22,315	45.02	25,417	18,267	12,150	24.31
1913 ..	46,222	24,191	22,031	46.86	41,044	21,479	19,565	41.42
1914 ..	43,975	22,945	21,030	44.59	41,482	21,805	19,587	42.05
1915 ..	42,944	22,668	20,276	43.54	30,779	16,141	14,638	31.2

TABLE IV.—Deaths according to cause.

Year.	Total deaths from							
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.		
1905	49,169	7,827	28	2	39,904	237
1906	53,815	2,270	140	64	50,041	228
1907	79,425	25,052	88	75	52,849	229
1908	49,847	118	124	93	48,977	118
1909	35,463	28	223	9	34,555	103
1910	32,765	236	96	1	31,008	191
1911	38,910	3,945	176	41	31,968	881
1912	25,417	604	192	67	22,211	193
1913	41,044	1,186	232	169	35,545	381
1914	41,482	1,212	393	47	35,992	385
1915	2,149	1,258	349	2	25,780	430

APPENDIX.

V

TABLE V.—Statistics for cultivation and irrigation, 1322 *fasli*.

Pargana and taluk.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable	Cultivated—				Double-cropped.			
				Irrigated—			Dry.			Acres.	
				Total.	Canals.	Wells.	Other sources.	8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saharanpur	81,171	8,679	8,380	29,134	28,308	598	228	34,976	64,112	28,566	28,566
Fyzabad	76,995	14,871	8,785	2,437	15	196	50,691	53,389	26,793	26,793	26,793
Muzaffarabad	84,260	14,384	10,249	4,413	883	15	55,214	59,697	26,864	26,864	26,864
Harara	68,468	6,154	4,879	1,525	70	518	937	55,910	57,435	16,380	16,380
Taluk Saharanpur	310,894	44,086	32,298	33,720	31,198	1,146	1,376	200,798	234,215	92,623	92,623
Deoband	86,285	7,268	7,268	21,651	1,364	—	293	49,051	72,359	18,641	18,641
Rampur	82,379	7,727	10,570	36,940	35,450	567	308	27,742	64,082	24,589	24,589
Nagri	77,608	5,753	5,989	8,804	4,053	3,811	940	57,057	65,861	16,824	16,824
Taluk Deoband	246,267	20,138	23,827	68,452	61,154	6,762	1,636	133,850	202,302	59,464	59,464
Roorkie	79,267	15,437	12,693	515	386	107	23	50,616	51,131	11,588	11,588
Bhagwanpur	98,936	14,640	15,773	1,105	141	488	476	67,448	68,593	17,619	17,619
Jwalaipur	96,228	18,239	27,608	7,635	7,428	120	87	42,746	60,381	18,105	18,105
Manglaur	78,321	10,680	9,119	14,703	14,533	48	122	42,810	58,552	18,940	18,940
Taluk Roorkee	352,752	58,996	60,199	23,958	22,488	763	707	204,559	228,657	70,569	70,569
Nakur	66,671	4,858	61,818	12,738	4,448	8,100	181	36,942	49,590	14,215	14,215
Sultapur	67,205	7,241	49,984	4,952	4,288	5,561	108	36,288	41,210	14,407	14,407
Sarawala	61,435	4,619	56,816	8,501	2,599	5,727	175	36,974	45,475	13,474	13,474
Gangoh	82,088	6,399	75,689	16,114	6,459	9,371	284	34,925	51,039	13,740	13,740
Taluk Nakur	267,399	23,117	244,282	42,305	17,789	23,768	748	145,009	187,814	54,836	54,836
District Total	1,177,312	146,339	365,601	168,435	132,629	31,439	4,367	684,251	852,686	277,455	277,455

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil, Saharanpur.*

Year.	Rabi.			Kharif.			Jute alone and mixed.	
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley and gram.	Rice.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.		Cotton alone and mixed.
Fasli.								
1913	152,553	89,280	4,614	929	15,236	30,603	144,425	21,663
1914	162,441	82,308	5,094	1,198	17,084	42,402	155,738	33,550
1915	120,400	68,765	7,426	950	6,433	4,839	157,089	81,763
1916	135,691	80,353	5,727	812	6,259	24,052	154,334	23,593
1917	147,355	80,681	5,783	668	16,093	32,271	156,809	33,767
1918	169,300	87,649	4,436	1,478	16,938	40,176	147,987	27,108
1919	188,198	93,547	5,723	2,047	21,587	47,540	124,635	14,457
1920	165,626	86,580	6,468	1,146	18,845	37,889	156,153	32,110
1921	129,961	80,519	6,315	670	15,618	91,074	149,663	29,899
1922	171,570	80,747	7,353	1,662	19,267	47,947	154,407	32,335
							15,751	15,751
							29,832	29,832
							10,450	10,450
							22,073	22,073
							30,897	30,897

TABLE VI (continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Deoband.*

Year	Babi.				Khairi.				
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Rice.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton alone and mixed.
<i>Fasli.</i>									
1313	..	144,856	95,849	5,444	77.2	10,765	27,626	99,170	22,470
1314	..	127,065	77,186	4,455	717	10,846	30,695	116,601	34,499
1315	..	95,394	69,743	5,144	50	7,659	7,208	115,747	33,466
1316	..	119,848	24,098	78,252	5,014	446	8,763	114,245	33,932
1317	..	125,180	75,580	4,510	629	8,252	33,311	118,135	33,036
1318	..	135,653	77,364	7,875	2,031	14,948	27,465	108,583	26,407
1319	..	161,808	85,458	7,187	1,886	16,498	43,202	83,940	14,867
1320	..	136,743	80,268	5,408	751	14,934	33,092	113,394	33,060
1321	..	108,408	81,995	4,464	587	8,871	9,634	113,499	29,685
1322	..	144,707	77,731	4,992	986	13,902	41,937	116,380	34,447

* No return on account of census operations.

TABLE VI (continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, talsil Roorkee.*

* No returns an account of census operations.

TABLE VI (concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Nakur.*

Year.	Rabi.				Kharif.							
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley and gram.	Wheat, gram and barley.	Gram alone and with peas.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton alone and mixed.	Jute alone and mixed.
Fasli.												
1313 ..	145,825	93,549	6,799	1,034	11,262	22,621	89,397	10,921	9,550	23,926	3,033	9,191
1314 ..	137,655	84,393	7,500	1,328	12,730	22,575	106,419	21,120	9,644	22,745	3,135	10,029
1315 ..	95,597	64,295	10,242	440	8,163	1,560	107,114	20,387	10,576	23,827	4,095	8,026
1316 ..	117,360	14,806	73,689	10,016	1,007	11,014	105,817	18,902	10,776	24,108	5,352	8,512
1317 ..	121,620	71,083	8,591	1,025	9,491	24,262	109,898	20,373	11,581	22,283	7,164	8,167
1318 ..	137,557	81,764	4,246	948	12,820	35,874	39,682	13,078	11,920	22,297	6,393	9,481
1319 ..	163,934	82,876	10,252	3,664	21,004	34,441	64,971	5,972	8,977	11,278	7,779	6,145
1320 ..	127,889	77,743	8,942	1,280	17,266	18,757	103,033	15,579	11,431	21,005	9,181	8,054
1321 ..	103,954	75,973	10,217	381	8,105	2,426	100,414	15,985	8,751	18,220	9,978	9,986
1322 ..	138,564	68,561	12,798	2,483	13,742	32,312	102,013	18,647	9,459	18,084	7,079	9,119

*
Saharanpur District.

TABLE VII.—Criminal justice.

Year.	Offences against public tranquility (Chapter VIII) I.P.C.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—										Cases under—		
		Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rope.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1905	9	12	28	..	29	22	126	17	57	77	290	45	4	9
1906	36	13	16	..	27	8	121	12	75	113	202	37	5	12
1907	16	48	14	..	28	4	111	8	54	6	162	42	3	17
1908	71	8	20	..	70	24	205	3	53	138	278	64	9	27
1909	77	17	4	..	63	15	129	..	30	121	246	60	6	43
1910	79	3	11	..	36	16	162	3	46	118	160	62	12	49
1911	67	7	16	..	34	17	150	1	45	115	85	97	6	42
1912	183	12	84	1	38	11	175	6	36	111	92	74	10	31
1913	59	17	8	8	23	82	323	23	53	313	64	139	3	59
1914	84	36	5	7	32	95	317	35	48	304	69	68	6	92
1915	39	25	12	..	52	8	166	32	49	117	96	13	2	28

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1905 ..	2,489	..	948	1,145	191	946
1906 ..	1,594	..	858	1,098	210	888
1907 ..	1,514	..	774	978	164	814
1908 ..	1,760	..	1,048	1,955	250	1,105
1909 ..	1,964	..	732	910	220	690
1910 ..	1,856	..	709	818	178	640
1911 ..	1,462	..	645	894	281	613
1912 ..	1,571	..	627	987	304	683
1913 ..	1,481	..	684	199	256	543
1914 ..	1,773	..	854	1,026	269	757
1915 ..	2,187	..	1,132	1,418	308	1,110

TABLE IX.—Revenue demand at Successive Settlements.

Burgana.	Year of Settlement.					
	1835—41.		1859—62.		1864—67.	
	Perma-	Alluvial.	Perma-	Alluvial.	Perma-	Alluvial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saharanpur ..	95,070	95,561	1,20,814	1,112	1,45,646	1,044
Faizabad ..	48,454	54,143	62,139	5,416	77,410	5,341
Muzaffarabad ..	41,948	43,566	51,125	1,603	66,441	1,581
Haraura ..	82,231	84,796	77,745	5,695	94,932	6,114
Tahsil Saharanpur.	2,67,703	2,78,066	3,11,823	13,826	3,84,429	14,080
Deoband ..	1,01,679	1,02,827	96,730	2,842	1,32,500	2,842
Rampur ..	1,02,249	1,11,647	1,19,897	350	1,42,771	350
Nagal ..	1,04,744	1,04,748	88,869	2,759	1,18,021	2,759
Tahsil Deoband	3,08,672	3,19,220	3,05,496	5,951	3,88,292	5,951
Roorkee ..	42,023	45,885	50,410	4,802	73,015	5,232
Bhagwanpur ..	81,456	82,068	72,653	4,367	98,079	4,351
Jwalapur ..	32,209	38,315	48,560	1,825	67,384	1,122
Manglour ..	93,487	96,992	91,308	2,059	1,11,768	2,072
Tahsil Roorkee..	2,52,175	2,63,205	2,62,921	12,553	3,50,246	12,777
Nakur ..	66,967	65,282	68,960	4,622	85,277	4,064
Sultanpur ..	51,206	57,021	54,471	6,628	73,042	6,490
Sarsama ..	60,883	62,667	59,662	5,372	73,423	5,169
Gangoli ..	86,840	89,981	67,280	8,167	77,718	8,116
Tahsil Nakur ..	2,65,396	2,68,951	2,50,973	24,784	3,09,460	23,779
Total District ..	10,93,946	11,29,442	11,30,613	57,114	14,32,427	56,587

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year 1322 Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in Aini-Akbari.	Revenue.				Cesses.				Incidence per acre.						
		1		2		3		4		5		6				
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.			
Saharanpur	1,42,999	0	4	14,846	13	9	1,57,845	14	1	2	3	8	1 12 2
Muzaffarabad	95,631	14	4	9,702	7	8	1,05,394	6	0	0	12	2	0 8 8
Faislaabad..	82,943	4	8	8,354	9	2	91,297	13	10	1	8	10	1 1 3
Haraura	1,05,087	3	4	10,509	0	10	1,16,597	4	2	1	13	3	1 8 6
Tahsil Saharanpur	4,26,661	6	8	43,412	15	5	47,075	6	1	..	..	..	..
Deoband..	1,29,428	4	0	13,729	4	2	1,43,157	8	2	1	15	8	1 10 7
Rampur	1,41,520	9	3	14,387	15	4	1,55,908	8	7	2	6	9	1 13 4
Nagul	1,17,671	14	4	11,853	1	6	1,29,594	15	10	1	15	6	1 10 8
Tahsil Deoband	3,88,620	11	7	39,970	5	0	4,28,591	0	7	2	1	11	1 11 10
Nakur	79,113	9	8	8,842	7	10	87,956	1	6	1	12	7	1 5 1
Sarsana	79,944	10	8	8,146	4	1	88,090	14	9	1	14	11	1 6 10
Sultampur	82,977	14	7	8,337	1	2	91,314	15	9	2	8	5	1 9 6
Gangotri	83,451	0	0	8,891	3	0	92,342	3	0	1	12	11	1 1 11
Tahsil Nakur	3,25,487	2	11	34,217	0	1	3,59,704	3	0	..	..	..	..
Bhagwanpur	1,14,372	6	10	11,487	1	7	1,25,809	8	5	1	13	4	1 4 4
Jnalaipur	76,364	4	0	7,643	6	3	83,906	10	3	0	13	8	0 13 11
Mangdoor	1,15,609	7	9	11,560	9	2	1,27,170	0	10	2	2	9	1 9 11
Roorkee	82,060	8	2	8,396	12	0	90,487	4	2	1	12	3	1 2 3
Tahsil Roorkee	3,88,356	10	8	39,036	13	0	4,27,373	7	8	1	13	0	1 3 5

TABLE XI.—Excise.

Year.	Country spirits.		Drugs.		Opium.		Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—		Number of shops for sale of—		
	Receipts in Gallons.	Consumption.	Total receipts.	Gadja.	Charras.	Consumption.	Total receipts.	Liquor included.	Drugs.	Country spirits.	Opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1905-6	1,576	1,32,859	44,611	79	26,245	..	22	12	39,970	44	36
1906-7	1,372	1,38,941	41,992	74	29,730	..	32	17	34,144	40	33
1907-8	1,298	1,45,124	37,930	150	31,056	..	34	18	34,202	40	15
1908-9	1,329	1,30,892	29,910	150	30,730	..	33	15	32,873	43	16
1909-10	2,077	1,42,732	39,284	250	29,396	..	35	4	32,873	45	9
1910-11	1,754	1,66,281	44,545	302	31,523	..	41	3	37,032	42	12
1911-12	1,516	1,82,832	44,360	180	32,421	..	47	25	10,302	43	12
1912-13	1,541	1,93,719	42,557	175	31,236	..	29	15	41,290	44	1
1913-14	1,643	2,00,611	41,537	169	34,770	..	36	32	40,368	42	7
1914-15	1,991	2,02,774	37,090	118	45,503	..	32	30	47,497	38	28

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from—			Total charges.		
	Non judicial.	Court-fee includin, copies.	All sources.			
	1	2	3	4	5	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
1905-06	58,669	1,90,578	2,51,310	6,940
1906-07	48,070	1,77,287	2,27,166	5,889
1907-08	62,228	1,94,409	2,58,597	5,912
1908-09	57,284	2,26,145	2,85,359	5,678
1909-10	60,913	2,42,159	3,04,926	6,446
1910-11	63,446	2,75,398	3,89,056	6,524
1911-12	68,346	2,53,710	3,12,196	7,126
1912-13	60,202	2,52,868	3,12,570	7,142
1913-14	64,831	2,79,146	3,43,977	8,397
1914-15	60,367	2,69,334	3,29,701	7,891

Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—Income-tax

Year.	Collected by companies.	Profit of companies.	Other sources, Part IV.			Over Rs. 2,000.			Total.			Objections under Part IV.		
			ASSSESSEES.	TAX.	Asses.	Under Rs. 2,000.			Asses.	TAX.	Asses.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
						Asses.	TAX.	Asses.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1905-06	58,812	..	..	689	18,590	314	32,157	386	178	60		
1906-07	60,948	..	..	688	18,368	327	33,144	478	164	66		
1907-08	53,323	..	..	638	18,480	340	33,245	313	215	116		
1908-09	53,750	..	..	680	18,480	339	34,237	60	275	72		
1909-10	52,149	..	..	710	19,362	319	31,847	798	200	59		
1910-11	53,073	..	..	716	19,471	330	33,375	372	211	98		
1911-12	52,618	..	..	753	20,190	313	31,861	308	194	98		
1912-13	50,545	..	..	..	739	19,917	299	29,976	174	96	89	
1913-14	55,019	17	672	1	166	787	19,841	340	33,089	176	136	56
1914-15	60,499	17	825	1	293	768	20,780	348	35,468	..	186	77

APPENDIX.

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TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax for city and tahsils (Part IV only.)*

Year.	City of Saharanpur.				Tahsil Saharanpur.				Tahsil Deoband.				Tahsil Rurki.				Tahsil Nakur.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assesses-	Tax	Assesses-	Tax	Assesses-	Tax	Assesses-	Tax	Assesses-	Tax	Assesses-	Tax	Assesses-	Tax	Assesses-	Tax	Assesses-	Tax	Assesses-	Tax
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1905-6	..	186	5,428	104	13,763	229	6,372	122	15,686	189	3,685	72	6,174	201	5,340	68	5,852	104	2,665	45
1906-7	..	195	5,470	114	14,647	235	6,389	131	16,350	126	3,560	77	6,872	200	5,291	72	6,061	117	2,858	47
1907-8	..	213	5,933	190	15,454	243	6,765	146	17,344	126	3,541	78	6,437	199	5,216	75	6,129	190	2,958	45
1908-9	..	188	5,241	126	13,754	229	6,391	157	18,411	130	3,566	82	5,271	201	5,426	71	6,156	120	3,097	49
1909-10	..	215	5,912	134	15,580	255	6,985	156	18,116	135	3,823	57	4,816	190	5,092	68	5,583	130	3,462	37
1910-11	..	222	6,271	138	16,417	268	7,906	163	18,714	143	3,991	48	4,080	169	4,686	77	6,587	125	3,269	37
1911-12	..	239	6,491	129	15,686	285	7,717	153	18,123	166	4,386	42	3,575	182	4,693	80	6,658	120	3,244	38
1912-13	..	249	6,623	132	15,092	295	7,886	154	17,382	152	4,018	37	3,276	169	4,739	72	5,973	123	3,274	36
1913-14	..	240	6,579	139	16,363	284	7,825	159	18,524	172	4,499	53	4,290	171	4,594	91	7,115	110	2,933	37
1914-15	..	227	6,437	150	18,560	274	7,869	167	20,660	176	4,556	62	4,625	196	5,383	76	6,846	112	2,969	38

TABLE XV—District Board.

Year.	Receipts.				Expenditure.													
	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous, etc.	Civil Works.	Pounds.	Total expn.	Fees.	Rs.	Rs.	General Admin.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Civil Works.	Pounds.	Debt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1905-6	..	11,644	7,318	546	516	5,190	4,609	410	1,28,549	..	2,464	49,045	15,594	2,701	281	56,653	1,821	..
1906-7	..	17,935	7,172	87	727	5,199	5,440	295	1,27,756	..	2,301	54,357	14,847	2,913	190	50,566	2,046	36
1907-8	..	25,261	6,910	84	912	2,278	6,340	692	1,66,730	..	3,087	67,210	15,049	3,528	898	74,310	2,052	396
1908-9	..	21,555	6,702	85	862	2,585	6,043	806	1,54,425	..	3,139	71,263	16,425	3,972	629	55,870	2,713	414
1909-10	..	22,268	5,810	82	1,551	2,957	7,412	806	1,46,415	..	3,485	70,478	16,116	3,895	912	49,619	2,503	4
1910-11	..	17,404	7,553	618	1,457	2,930	7,916	807	1,77,480	..	3,481	66,197	28,274	4,375	569	72,029	2,567	48
1911-12	..	29,298	8,876	770	1,537	31,840	9,667	..	1,60,525	..	3,953	65,264	19,697	4,688	543	63,960	2,984	41
1912-13	..	26,733	12,539	770	2,088	9,070	9,050	912	1,81,967	..	3,575	64,214	19,841	5,400	349	81,832	2,943	3,128
1913-14	..	69,005	19,658	2,979	1,418	79,616	10,861	873	1,60,392	..	3,985	64,870	26,038	5,435	1,034	54,270	3,463	1,240
1914-15	..	31,317	8,524	1,569	2,031	16,201	11,011	865	24,928	..	5,875	66,976	27,315	5,805	653	1,29,819	4,214	4,172

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Saharanpur.

Year.	Income						Expenditure.										
	Oc-tot.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Logns.	Total.	Adm'nis-tration and col-lection fees and col-lectio-nal expenses.	Capital ac-cess.	Conser-vancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public in-struction.	Other heads.	Total.	Rs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1905-06 ..	Rs. 76,444	Rs. 2,344	Rs. 2,754	Rs. ..	Rs. 22,837	Rs. 1,04,379	Rs. 12,497	Rs. 9,817	Rs. 459	Rs. 643	Rs. 25,678	Rs. 4,316	Rs. 7,386	Rs. 4,591	Rs. 10,567	Rs. 75,964	
1906-07 ..	76,682	2,084	3,418	..	20,187	1,02,371	14,607	3,980	490	1,587	24,338	4,474	16,187	5,089	8,878	79,640	
1907-08 ..	80,504	2,976	3,615	..	31,153	1,18,248	13,609	8,708	..	2,450	26,038	3,634	14,339	5,514	23,729	99,022	
1908-09 ..	78,549	2,534	3,428	..	36,663	1,21,184	13,664	6,182	..	438	32,926	4,714	13,227	5,215	28,701	1,05,062	
1909-10 ..	81,201	2,569	3,244	..	31,945	1,18,562	13,919	7,719	..	938	28,796	2,694	9,832	4,987	48,358	95,552	
1910-11 ..	86,408	2,728	4,170	..	29,381	1,22,687	13,261	7,357	..	497	30,735	4,445	8,511	6,301	28,738	99,845	
1911-12 ..	90,255	2,536	4,063	..	41,055	1,37,909	13,410	9,768	269	782	32,385	4,955	22,420	6,445	1,77,625	2,67,460	
1912-13 ..	91,400	2,179	8,906	..	98,773	1,96,257	13,468	10,875	3,174	1,221	86,198	4,985	11,700	6,500	30,067	4,18,188	
1913-14 ..	94,678	2,626	3,983	..	57,913	1,69,200	14,786	11,273	1,496	1,258	48,642	15,835	30,827	9,185	94,818	1,58,130	
1914-15 ..	85,801	2,506	4,738	..	49,415	1,42,255	25,960	13,936	854	809	48,696	6,916	17,772	9,215	48,001	1,68,703	

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Hardwar Union.

Year.	Income.						Expenditure.											
	Octrrol.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Total.	Other sources.	Capital.	Governments and dispensaries and hospitals.	Public works.	Police protection in-charge.	Other heads.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1905-06 ..	36,317 ..	30,014 ..	2,553 ..	7,081 ..	75,967 ..	6,698 ..	3,747 ..	2,446 ..	185 ..	10,214 ..	1,584 ..	12,858 ..	2,432 ..	19,965 ..	60,139 ..			
1906-07 ..	37,183 ..	27,973 ..	3,615 ..	8,347 ..	17,178 ..	7,203 ..	2,437 ..	3,056 ..	477 ..	10,854 ..	1,640 ..	17,745 ..	2,506 ..	26,949 ..	62,869 ..			
1907-08 ..	42,165 ..	40,852 ..	4,139 ..	..	7,134 ..	94,290 ..	6,618 ..	4,040 ..	1,877 ..	994 ..	11,497 ..	1,241 ..	11,679 ..	2,386 ..	20,135 ..	60,462 ..		
1908-09 ..	39,578 ..	26,237 ..	4,478 ..	..	11,344 ..	81,637 ..	3,684 ..	4,143 ..	..	1,650 ..	13,317 ..	1,320 ..	23,485 ..	2,310 ..	49,776 ..	1,04,688 ..		
1909-10 ..	40,122 ..	37,708 ..	4,852 ..	..	7,672 ..	90,354 ..	8,941 ..	3,774 ..	1,780 ..	618 ..	14,700 ..	1,156 ..	9,618 ..	2,418 ..	43,206 ..	83,211 ..		
1910-11 ..	40,397 ..	33,611 ..	3,193 ..	..	6,782 ..	63,983 ..	9,095 ..	4,152 ..	339 ..	1,821 ..	14,265 ..	1,148 ..	13,959 ..	2,812 ..	23,878 ..	71,469 ..		
1911-12 ..	45,383 ..	32,612 ..	3,742 ..	..	7,512 ..	69,228 ..	8,978 ..	3,500 ..	..	2,035 ..	14,281 ..	1,268 ..	15,437 ..	2,732 ..	37,694 ..	86,005 ..		
1912-13 ..	44,066 ..	39,678 ..	5,053 ..	..	7,902 ..	96,693 ..	9,949 ..	3,468 ..	..	716 ..	14,265 ..	1,313 ..	23,537 ..	2,722 ..	22,217 ..	78,187 ..		
1913-14 ..	42,394 ..	35,427 ..	5,685 ..	..	15,702 ..	99,186 ..	11,930 ..	3,964 ..	..	1,755 ..	15,488 ..	1,109 ..	15,376 ..	3,326 ..	18,268 ..	71,280 ..		
1914-15 ..	47,930 ..	34,968 ..	5,114 ..	..	9,101 ..	96,513 ..	10,638 ..	4,060 ..	..	2,165 ..	17,793 ..	1,040 ..	16,893 ..	2,673 ..	69,026 ..	144,288 ..		

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Deoband.

Year.	Income.						Expenditure.										18
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Hon'rs.	Hon'rs.	Hon'rs.	Hon'rs.	Other sources.	Licenses.	Total.	Public safety.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public institutions.	Other heads.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1905-06 ..	20,348	..	1,440	1,546	..	3,933	27,389	3,613	3,243	5,882	..	3,982	5,24	4,395	1,278	1,559	24,176
1906-07 ..	17,641	..	1,653	1,561	..	28,632	44,487	3,877	1,484	13,893	607	3,621	580	5,556	1,169	1,381	32,168
1907-08 ..	19,617	..	989	1,001	..	2,247	23,554	3,853	2,131	14,836	658	5,174	541	13,257	1,283	3,724	45,477
1908-09 ..	18,830	..	846	1,468	..	11,860	33,004	4,585	2,569	12,171	437	6,929	482	9,050	1,279	3,444	40,246
1909-10 ..	19,966	..	986	1,416	..	3,188	25,506	4,518	2,785	815	254	6,491	513	3,505	1,336	8,703	28,980
1910-11 ..	22,865	..	1,679	1,242	..	2,465	28,251	5,217	2,425	885	907	6,252	479	5,504	1,386	2,440	26,577
1911-12 ..	20,711	..	1,748	1,460	..	2,058	26,077	4,750	2,825	1,770	706	7,160	494	7,523	1,496	4,615	31,489
1912-13 ..	24,487	3,459	1,839	1,780	..	2,487	34,048	5,097	6,806	12	310	7,088	557	7,694	1,398	1,803	30,064
1913-14 ..	19,121	38	1,742	1,406	..	3,060	25,367	4,942	3,129	550	299	11,191	799	3,324	1,396	1,797	27,357
1914-15 ..	3,406	..	12,076	1,157	..	3,551	20,192	3,614	2,975	..	290	7,219	979	6,550	6,271	3,547	31,445

TABLE XVI.—Municipality.

Year.	Income.					Expenditure.												
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources	Total.	Administrative and collection of taxes.	Adm. and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.	Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Police instruction.	Other head.	Total.	18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1905-06	Rs. 19,050	Rs. 2,707	Rs. 4,919	Rs. 3,056	Rs. 29,772	Rs. 4,635	Rs. 1,782	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 5,495	Rs. 961	Rs. 7,190	Rs. 1,390	Rs. 4,010	Rs. 25,458		
1906-07	18,155	2,983	..	5,088	..	3,598	..	29,824	5,923	690	2,710	538	6,610	1,515	5,747	1,784	7,231	32,268
1907-08	24,662	2,945	..	4,489	..	3,317	..	35,428	6,389	1,620	..	2,369	3,641	1,120	10,423	1,876	5,755	38,193
1908-09	23,169	3,025	..	9,718	..	2,829	..	38,741	6,132	2,340	93	..	8,454	1,165	7,435	1,810	4,038	31,537
1909-10	24,085	2,991	..	4,795	..	2,725	..	34,596	6,598	2,426	..	730	1,083	1,131	3,725	1,810	13,584	31,087
1910-11	24,118	3,123	..	9,219	..	4,539	..	40,959	7,092	2,696	848	1,179	1,098	1,029	2,808	2,001	14,366	33,117
1911-12	23,591	3,405	..	5,193	..	4,522	36,811	9,052	2,833	43	1,037	8,370	945	7,004	2,011	6,464	37,759	
1912-13	24,468	3,032	..	6,016	..	3,000	36,576	8,235	2,769	874	1,124	8,421	1,077	2,942	1,991	5,601	38,054	
1913-14	21,618	2,885	..	2,808	..	9,428	36,639	7,260	2,447	84	1,344	8,350	949	13,182	2,069	5,611	41,296	
1914-15	..	8,029	4,982	3,045	..	8,694	24,960	5,231	2,727	601	1,783	10,121	1,1C3	9,742	2,069	2,751	36,189	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police, 1915.*

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Municipal police.	Town police.	Rural police.	Road police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Saharanpur	..	3	13	138	..	..	82
Behat	..	2	1	13	..	..	148
Muzaffarabad	..	14	1	6	..	..	50
Mohand	..	1	1	6	..	..	24
Fatehpur	..	1	1	9	..	..	83
Deoband	..	2	5	50	..	..	115
Badgaon	..	2	1	13	..	1	103
Rampur	..	2	2	20	..	..	91
Nagal	..	2	1	0	..	..	112
Burkeo	..	1	3	7	61	..	91
Bhagwanpur	1	1	6	..	68
Jwalapur	2	2	43	..	66
Manglore	2	2	26	..	106
Lakhsar	2	1	12	..	91
Mayapur	2	5	41	..	1
Nakur	2	1	19	..	90
Chilkana	2	2	26	..	123
Gangoh	2	2	80	..	90
Civil Reserve	..	1	9	19	86	..	..
Vacancies	89	..	..	..
Armed Police	1	20	136	..	..
Total	..	2	44	88	789	..	60

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1905-06 ..	217	9,074	607	13	1,842	..	204	7,282	607
1906-07 ..	219	7,976	584	14	1,812	..	205	6,164	584
1907-08 ..	242	8,876	588	17	1,011	..	225	6,865	588
1908-09 ..	226	8,267	710	17	1,402	90	209	6,865	620
1909-10 ..	219	8,256	763	18	1,484	70	201	6,772	693
1910-11 ..	229	8,043	797	19	968	115	210	7,060	682
1911-12 ..	224	8,439	811	19	1,223	68	205	7,216	743
1912-13 ..	220	8,992	799	15	1,018	141	214	7,979	658
1913-14 ..	240	9,146	902	14	989	157	234	8,157	745
1914-15 ..	254	9,056	938	14	939	271	240	8,117	667

List of schools, 1915-16.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Saharanpur.	Saharanpur	Topri School ..	Lower Primary ..	21
		Mandi Ferozpur ..	Ditto ..	25
		Arya Kanya Patshala ..	Upper Primary ..	62
		Mohalla Alimohajjan ..	Lower Primary ..	29
		Mohalla Mutriban School.	Ditto ..	28
		Mohalla Tali Kalakan Girls' School.	Ditto ..	23
		Mohalla Meri Sardasaran.	Upper Primary ..	33
		Landaura Zanordor Mission Orphan School	Lower Primary ..	20
		Mission Girls' Central School.	Upper Primary ..	43
		Town School, Saharanpur.	Ditto ..	79
		Training class, Saharanpur.	Middle Class ..	102
		Branch School no. I—VII.	Lower Primary ..	61
			No. I—II Upper Primary no. III to VII Lower Primary.	No. I (58), II (49), III (42), IV (29), V (29), VI (19), VII (21),
		Khanalampura School ..	Lower Primary ..	16
		Mandi School, Saharanpur.	Ditto ..	19
		Mustian School ..	Ditto ..	29
		Chamaran School ..	Ditto ..	20
		Shabbahlol School ..	Ditto ..	67
		Mughal Moza School ..	Ditto ..	20
		Ghanda School ..	Ditto ..	16
		Randaul School ..	Ditto ..	22
		Sarkari Sheikh School ..	Ditto ..	26
		Jadpura School ..	Ditto ..	22
		Sheikhpura Kadim ..	Ditto ..	23
		Malhipur School ..	Ditto ..	29
		Sandalpur School ..	Ditto ..	17
		Bhojwala School ..	Ditto ..	32
Faizabad.	Faizabad.	Mirzapur School ..	Upper Primary ..	57
		Naugawan School ..	Ditto ..	56
		Bohat School ..	Ditto ..	69
		Sadbahe School ..	Lower Primary ..	28
		Raipur School ..	Ditto ..	84
		Town School, Behat ..	Middle Class ..	38
		Ladipura School ..	Lower Primary ..	16
		Naugaon Girls' School ..	Ditto ..	16
Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad	Sansarpur School ..	Upper Primary ..	86
		Musail School ..	Ditto ..	39
		Jahanpur School ..	Ditto ..	54
		Jasmaur School ..	Lower Primary ..	20
		Aurangabad School ..	Ditto ..	57
		Muzaffarabad School ..	Ditto ..	81

List of schools, 1915-16—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.	
Saharanpur—(concluded).	Muzaffarabad— (concluded.)	Khujawar School ..	Upper Primary ..	19	
		Sheikhpur Mojahadpur.	Lower Primary ..	16	
		Kuraundi School ..	Ditto ..	15	
		Kalsia School ..	Ditto ..	23	
		Anwarpur Barali ..	Ditto ..	20	
		Muradnagar Jewala ..	Ditto ..	20	
		Abdullahpur School ..	Ditto ..	20	
		Alampur Girls' School	Ditto ..	20	
		Budhrigughoo School.	Lower Primary ..	28	
		Halwana School ..	Ditto ..	29	
		Bhalaswa Isapur School.	Upper Primary ..	57	
		Kailaspur Branch ..	Ditto ..	38	
Haraura ..		Muhumadpur Tiwari School.	Ditto ..	29	
		Bahera Sandal Singh	Ditto ..	59	
		Gandoura School ..	Ditto ..	26	
		Kailaspur Town School	Middle Class ..	63	
		Khajauri School ..	Lower Primary ..	30	
		Kamalpur School ..	Ditto ..	20	
		Haraura School ..	Ditto ..	18	
		Nouserhei School ..	Ditto ..	3	
		Hasanpur School ..	Ditto ..	15	
		Lakhnaura School ..	Ditto ..	18	
		Kota School ..	Ditto ..	27	
		Town School, Deoband	Middle Class ..	111	
Deoband ..		Training class, do.	Lower Primary ..	78	
		Branch School no. I to III.	Ditto ..	No. 1 (26), 2 (17), 3 (41),	
		Putri Patshala School	Upper Primary ..	60	
		Rajapur School ..	Ditto ..	48	
		Rankhandi ..	Ditto ..	62	
		Jarauda Panda School	Ditto ..	44	
		Jaranda Jat School ..	Ditto ..	27	
		Badgaun School ..	Lower Primary ..	19	
		Kuri School ..	Ditto ..	27	
		Bhaila School ..	Upper Primary ..	42	
		Shamlana Charan School.	Lower Primary ..	80	
Rampur ..		Ambehta Shaikhan School.	Upper Primary ..	44	
		Naphera Asa School ..	Lower Primary ..	80	
		Kulsat School ..	Ditto ..	34	
		Chakmoli School ..	Upper Primary ..	33	
		Bhopsi School, Rimpur	Ditto ..	27	
		Nanauta School ..	Ditto ..	50	
		Sadauli Haria School	Ditto ..	38	
		Tikraul School ..	Lower Primary ..	17	
		Sana Arjunpur ..	Upper Primary ..	50	
		Kashipur School ..	Lower Primary ..	14	
		Moura School ..	Ditto ..	20	

List of schools, 1915-16—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
	Rampur— (concluded).	Pahansu School .. Tilphara School .. Rampur Town Schoool .. Rampur Training Class .. Sirsalli Kalan Schoool ..	Lower Primary .. Ditto .. Middle Class .. Lower Primary .. Upper Primary ..	22 25 50 38 38
		Khera Mughal School .. Pandauli School .. Basera School .. Paniali School ..	Upper Primary .. Lower Primary .. Ditto .. Ditto ..	62 34 15 29
	Nagal ..	Tajpor School .. Talberi Buzurg .. Nagal School .. Danghera School .. Paharpur School .. Banhera Khas Schoool .. Basten School .. Chanonpa Koli School .. Ambehta Chand School .. Sabhan Khurd School .. Sabhan Kalan ..	Ditto .. Upper Primary .. Ditto .. Lower Primary .. Upper Primary .. Lower Primary .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Upper Primary .. Lower Primary .. Ditto ..	32 61 64 20 48 38 19 26 39 22 25
	Nakur ..	Town School, Nakur .. Training Class, Nakur .. Nakur Girls' School .. Khora Afghan School .. Harpal School .. Badhi School .. Randevai School .. Afghania .. Islam Nager, Nakur .. Ambehta School ..	Middle Class .. Lower Primary .. Ditto .. Upper Primary .. Ditto .. Lower Primary .. Upper Primary .. Lower Primary .. Ditto .. Middle Class ..	51 .. 17 52 52 11 50 11 15 24
Nakur.	Sultanpur ..	Chilkana School .. Budha Khera School .. Dunjehra School .. Bartha Kayasth School .. Ismailpur School .. Pilkhani School .. Badgaon School ..	Upper Primary .. Lower Primary .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto ..	92 12 17 30 18 17 8
	Sarsawa ..	Sarsawa School .. Qutabpur School .. Jhaliran School .. Sampla School .. Taber (Dahki) School .. Sadhaolia Pilkhana ..	Upper Primary .. Lower Primary .. Ditto .. Upper Primary .. Lower Primary .. Ditto ..	57 22 14 62 8 24
		Town School, Gangoh .. Branch School,Gangoh, nos. I to III.	Middle Class .. Lower Primary ..	72 No. I, (23) II, (91) III, (42)

List of schools, 1915-16—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Nakur— (concluded).	Gangoh ..	Gangoh Girls' School Jandkhera Girls' School Jandkhera School .. Lekhauti School .. Bilaspur School .. Manohra School .. Titron School .. Khudlana School ..	Lower Primary .. Ditto .. Upper Primary .. Ditto .. Lower Primary .. Ditto .. Upper Primary .. Ditto ..	26 15 28 49 20 24 81 23
		Roorkee Town School Salempur School .. Roorkee Branch no. 1 Ditto no. 2 Bharapur School .. Dandhra School .. Imlikhara School .. Dharamshala School Rurkee Aided School	Secondary Class .. Upper Primary .. Lower Primary .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto ..	37 63 38 38 23 28 24 52
	Roorkee ..	Ahjaman Islamia Poorke Aided School } Arya Kanya Pathshala, Roorkee. S. P. G. Mission Or- phanage School, Roorki. S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Roorkee Aurangabad Aided School. Salempur Girls' School Aided. Mirpur Aided School Kholeri Aided School	Ditto .. Secondary Class .. Upper Primary .. Lower Primary .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto ..	33 41 55 15 27 14 42 20
corker.	Bhagwanpur	Paniala .. Chudala .. Bhalswagaj .. Bhagwanpur .. Sakrouda .. Khori Shikohpur .. Chouli Snabuddinpur .. Tauchipur .. Srichand .. Khaipur .. Baheriki Sadabad .. Alawalpur .. Rehalki Dayalpur Aided School. Nalehra Anantpur Aid- ed School. Jawalapur Town School .. Kankhal	Upper Primary .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Lower Primary .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Secondary Class .. Upper Primary ..	24 65 22 97 40 26 50 28 50 30 23 25 24 41 39 50

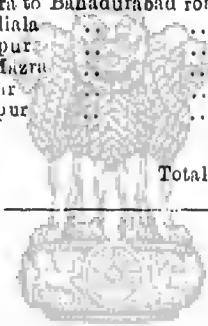
List of schools, 1915-16—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Roordes—(concluded).	Jawalapur..	Sultanpur Kunari ..	Upper Primary ..	41
		Jawalapur Branch no. 1.	Lower Primary ..	17
		Jawalapur Branch no. 2.	Ditto ..	36
		Jawalapur Branch no. 3.	Ditto ..	16
		Hardwar..	Ditto ..	28
		Bahadurpur Jat Aided School.	Ditto ..	28
		Rohalki Kishanpur Aided School.	Ditto ..	28
		Ikar Khurd Aided School.	Ditto ..	20
		Bangla Aided School	Ditto ..	19
		S. P. G. Mission Boys' School, Jawalapur Aided School.	Ditto ..	86
		S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Jawalapur Aided School.	Ditto ..	20
		Chamaran School, Jawalapur Aided School.	Ditto ..	18
		Islamia Ahmadiya Jawalapur Aided School	Ditto ..	30
		Kalu Ram Pathshala, Jawalapur.	Ditto ..	38
		Panda Kuwar Vidyala Jawalapur.	Ditto ..	14
		Aided School, Kankhal Nurpur Panjanheri Aided School.	Ditto ..	27
		Niadar Padha Kankhal Aided School.	Ditto ..	29
		Bam Krishan Mission Kankhal Aided School	Ditto ..	17
		Manda Khera Khurd Aided School.	Ditto ..	22
		Bahadurabad Mission School Aided.	Ditto ..	82.
		Kanya Pathshala, Jawalapur.	Ditto ..	15
Manglore ..	Manglore ..	Manglore Town School	Secondary Class ..	99
		Liberheri	Upper Primary ..	93
		Landaura School ..	Ditto ..	49
		Jhabrera ..	Ditto ..	61
		Narsain Kalan ..	Ditto ..	44
		Mandiana ..	Lower Primary ..	83
		Tanda Banchra ..	Ditto ..	24
		Manglore Model School	Ditto ..	54
		Manglore Girls' School	Ditto ..	34
		Mohammadpur Buzurg	Ditto ..	17
		Lakhsar ..	Ditto ..	24
		Jhabrera Aided School	Ditto ..	28
		Dahki Kalan Aided School.	Upper Primary ..	40

ROADS, 1915.		Miles fur. feet.
A.—PROVINCIAL.		
(i) Ghaziabad, Meerut, Rurki and Landhaur road ..	..	49 0 200
(ii) Approach road to Rurki railway station ..	..	1 1 84
(iii) Saharanpur-Dehra junction road ..	..	14 0 180
(iv) Ditto and Chakrata road ..	..	33 4 0
Total ..	..	97 5 414
LOCAL.		
(i) Saharanpur-Nakur road ..	..	15 3 330
(ii) Ditto Muzaffarnagar road ..	..	4 7 0
(iii) Ditto Ambala road ..	..	2 5 0
(iv) Ditto Jalalabad road ..	..	1 8 510
(v) Sadr ootro chauki to railway station ..	..	0 2 306
(vi) Post office to railway station ..	..	0 2 491
(vii) Pilgrim road ..	..	1 7 0
(viii) Nawabganj road ..	..	0 7 140
(ix) Sadr ootro chauki to Chakrata road ..	..	0 1 434
(x) Deoband railway feeder road ..	..	0 6 160
(xi) Goodshed light railway feeder ..	..	1 0 0
(xii) Sarsawah feeder ..	..	1 0 500
(xiii) Pilkhanai ..	..	0 2 0
(xiv) Topri ..	..	0 1 0
(xv) Saharanpur Chilkana road ..	..	1 6 264
Total ..	..	33 0 165
<i>Second class roads.</i>		
(i) Nagal to railway station ..	..	0 6 0
(ii) Do. to Gagalheri ..	..	11 0 9
(iii) Saharanpur to Banat ..	..	23 4 0
(iv) Ditto Muzaffarnagar ..	..	21 4 0
(v) Ditto Karnal ..	..	22 4 0
(vi) Ditto Chilkana ..	..	7 0 0
(vii) Loknoor to Mangloor ..	..	18 0 0
(viii) Deoband to Mangloor ..	..	12 4 0
(ix) Galheri to Bhagmanpur ..	..	9 2 0
(x) Roorkoo to Bahadurabad ..	..	9 0 0
(xi) Ditto to Dhanauri ..	..	4 4 0
(xii) Badgaon-Rampur-Nakur ..	..	21 0 0
(xiii) Deoband to Badgaon ..	..	9 0 0
(xiv) Rurki to Lhaksar ..	..	11 0 0
(xv) Nakur to Sarsawah ..	..	9 0 0
(xvi) Do. Titron Thanabhawan ..	..	21 2 0
(xvii) Gangoh Nananta-Badgaon ..	..	17 0 0
(xviii) Sarsawah Chilkana ..	..	6 4 0
(xix) Saharanpur Ambala ..	..	10 4 0
(xx) Bhagmanpur Bahadurabad ..	..	14 0 0
(xxi) Bahadurabad Hardwar ..	..	9 0 0
(xxii) Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, station roads ..	..	5 0 0
(xxiii) Railway station Nananta road ..	..	1 1 0
(xxiv) Railway station Pilkhanai road ..	..	1 0 0
Total ..	..	273 7 0

ROADS, 1915—(concluded).

<i>Fifth class roads.</i>				Miles, fur. fect.
(i) Hardwar-Khara road .. .. ..	..	..	..	43 0 0
(ii) Lhaksar-Sultanpur Kunasi .. .. ..	..	..	..	5 0 0
(iii) Fatehpur-Muzaffarabad .. .. ..	..	..	..	6 0 0
(iv) Deoband-Bijnor .. .. ..	..	..	..	6 0 0
(v) Manglour-Majrighat .. .. ..	..	..	..	6 0 0
(vi) Jahorhera-Rurkee .. .. ..	..	..	..	7 0 0
Total .. .. ..	..	..	..	73 0 0
<i>Sixth class roads.</i>				
(i) Rurkee-Imba road .. .. ..	..	..	..	4 0 0
(ii) Fatehpur-Kheri-Shikohpur .. .. ..	..	..	..	4 0 0
(iii) Pilgrims' Landaura to Bahadurabad road .. .. ..	..	..	..	12 0 0
(iv) Bhapmanpur-Chudiala .. .. ..	..	..	..	7 0 0
(v) Sultanpur to Bhogpur .. .. ..	..	..	..	4 0 0
(vi) Kankhal to Rani Mazra .. .. ..	..	..	..	9 0 0
(vii) Ditto to Lhaksar .. .. ..	..	..	..	12 0 0
(viii) Sherullapur to Raipur .. .. ..	..	..	..	2 4 0
Total .. .. ..	..	..	..	54 4 0



सरकारी लेखन

Saharanpur District.

FERRIES, 1915.

River.	Name of ferry.	Village.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.	Rs. a. p.
Ganges ..	Sibhamwali ..	Kankhal ..	Jawalapur ..	Roorkee ..	Under Chairman, Sub-board, Roorkee.	712 8 0	
	Chandi ..	Do. ..	Dc. ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..
Begum Nala ..	Chandpur ..	Chandpur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	46 0 0	
Jamma ..	Rajghat ..	Sadulla pur ..	Sultanpur ..	Nakur ..	District board, Ambala..	..	
Do. ..	Mandhaur ..	Mandhaur ..	Sarswah ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..
Do. ..	Kamalpur ..	Kamalpur ..	Gangoh ..	Do. ..	Ditto, Karnal..	..	
Do. ..	Kunda Khurd ..	Kunda Khurd ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..
Katha ..	Sangathera ..	Sangathera ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	2 0 0	

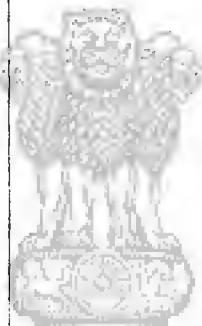
POST OFFICES, 1915.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality	Class of office.	Management.
Sabaranpur	Sabaranpur.	Sabaranpur .. Ditto city .. Khaloper & pur city	Head office .. Sub-office .. Branch office	
	Faizabad ..	Behat .. Raipur..	Ditto .. Ditto ..	
	Muzaffar abad.	Fatehpur .. Kulsein.. Muzaffarabad .. Sansorpur	Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto ..	
	Haura ..	Kailaspur .. Kota ..	Ditto .. Ditto ..	
	Deoband ..	Deoband .. Badgaon	Sub-office .. Branch office	
	Rampur ..	Rampur .. Nanauta	Sub-office .. Ditto ..	
	Nagal ..	Nagal .. Paharpur .. Khera Afghan	Branch office .. Ditto .. Ditto ..	
	Roorkee ..	Roorkee .. Roorkee Cantt. Roorkee city .. Imli Khera	Sub-office .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Branch office	
	Bhog m a n pur.	Bhogmapur .. Mohund .. Sakrauda	Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto ..	
	Jmalapur..	Bhimgoda .. Hardwar .. Jwalapur .. Kankhal .. Sultapur Kenari ..	Sub.office .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Branch office	
Roorkee ..	Mangloor ..	Mangloor .. Shaksar .. Landhaura .. Jhabrera .. * Gordhanpur ..	Sub-office .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Branch office .. Ditto ..	
	Nakur ..	Nakur .. Ambehta .. Islamnagar ..	Sub-offioo .. Ditto .. Branch office	
	Sultanpur..	Chilkana .. Pilkhani ..	Sub-office .. Branch office	

* This post office is in Muzaffarnagar district but has been placed in account with Lhaksar post office in Sabaranpur district.

POST OFFICES, 1915—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of office.	Management.
Nakur—(concluded).	Sarsama .. { Gangoh .. }	Sarsama Bihari Garh .. Gahgoh .. Lhaknanti .. Sultanpur .. Garhi Abdulakhan, Tit ..	Sub-office .. Branch office .. Sub-office .. Branch office .. Sub-office .. Branch office .. Ditto ..	



MARKETS, 1915.

Tahsil	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Saharanpur ..	Saharanpur ..	Dora Ali ..	Thursday.
	Fyzabad ..	Belut ..	Sunday.
	Muzaffarabad	Mohammad Aminpur alias Dandpura.	Tuesday.
		Muzaffarabad ..	Monday.
		Behari Garh ..	Friday.
	Harawa ..	Kailaspur ..	Thursday.
		Budha Khora Pundir ..	Saturday.
	Deoband ..	Deoband town ..	Wednesday.
		Rajupur ..	Thursday.
Dooband ..	Rampur ..	Rampur town ..	Ditto.
		Nanauta town ..	Saturday.
		Tikraul ..	Wednesday.
	Nagal ..	Nagal ..	Sunday.
		Paharpur ..	Friday.
	Roorki	Roorki town ..	Sunday.
	Bhagwanpur ..	Bhagwanpur ..	Friday.
		Sikandarpur ..	Wednesday.
	Jwalapur ..	Shanswal ..	
		Padarath ..	Ditto
Roorki ..		Raisi ..	Thursday.
Mangloor ..	Lhaksar ..	Saturday.	
	Landhora ..	Thursday and Monday.	
	Jhabrera ..	Saturday.	
	Mangloor town ..	Wednesday, Friday.	
Nakur ..	Nakur town ..	Sunday.	
	Khera Afghan ..	Thursday.	
	Ambehta ..	Monday.	
	Harpal ..	Saturday.	
	Islamnagar ..	Friday.	
Nakur ..	Sultanpur ..	Sultanpur ..	Monday.
		Chilakana ..	Sunday.
	Sarsawa ..	Sarsawa ..	Tuesday.
	Gangoh ..	Jandkhera ..	Friday.
		Gangoh ..	Saturday.
		Titron ..	Monday.
		Loknoti ..	Sunday.

FAIRS, 1915.

xxxv;

Saharanpur District

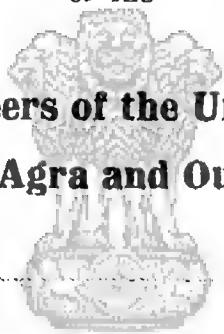
Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date	Approximate average attendance.
Saharanpur.	Saharanpur.	Shanklapuri	Shiwji	Asarh Sudi 10th to Sawan Sudi 8th on each Monday.	300
		Dara Chupri	Exhibition	1st week of March ..	30,000 to 35,000
		Mansapur	Mansadevi	Kartik Sudi 8th ..	400
		Dara Rajpura	Near fair	First Thursday of Phagun ..	200
		Nandi Girajipur	Deota	Asarh Sudi 10th and 11th Bhadon Sudi 10th and 11th ..	300
	Muzaffarabad	Mankhamau	Gogdal	Chait Sudi 8th ..	15,000
		Orangabad	Devika mela	Ditto ..	300
		Thepal I Ismailpur	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	600
		Shahkunroki devi	Shahkumber devi	Kunwar Sudi 14th ..	40,000
		Town Deoband	Devi Bistasudhi	17th April, 1916 (for the year 1916), the fair is held on Chait Sudi 14th every year.	4,000
Deoband	Fazabad	Piran Kaljar Hardwar	Piran Kaljar Sharif	10th to 16th Rabiulawal Sasi Makor-ki Shankrat in the month of Magh.	50,000
		Lohdi	Lohdi	Phagun Sudi 15th ..	12,000
		Ditto	Holi	Maghki Shankrat ..	10,000
		Ditto	Dikhoti	Jeth Sudi 10th ..	7,000
		Ditto	Dassehra	Ditto 11th ..	15,000
	Roorkee	Ditto	Nirjala Ekadashi	Kartik Badri Amawash ..	10,000
		Ditto	Diwali	Kartik Sudi 15th ..	7,000
		Ditto	Kartik ki Puran Mashi	No particular date is fixed, it depends upon the yog and the number of pilgrims likely to attend depends up.on it.	
		Ditto	Lunar eclipse	{ Solar eclipse ..	
		Ditto	Marni	{ Marni ..	
		Ditto	Santi Amawash	{ Santi Amawash ..	

Nakor	Islam Nagar	Budhababu	Sadhu Badi 2nd	3,000
	Induwa ..	Pyaraji ..	Chait Badi 6th	3,000
	Ambchita ..	Hazzrat Arash Shah Anwar ..	27, 28 Salur, 8, 9, 10 rajat	500
Sultanpur	Aghryana..	Mahamai ..	Chait Badi 14th	500
	Ferozabad	Shahan Shah Pir ..	..	700
	Sarsawa ..	(1) Urs Makhdom Sahib ..	14, 15 Shahmal	3,000
Nakor	Sarsawa ..	(2) Urs Shah Habib-ul Rahman Jamali.	6, 7, Rajab ..	1,500
	Ditto ..	Urs Hazrat Shah Abdul Qudus.	22, 23 Shishban ..	20,000
	Gangoh ..	Mahadeo ..	22, 23 Jamadi-n Sani	500
	Barsi ..	..	Chait Badi 13th ..	..

MUZAFFARNAGAR.

Supplementary notes and statistics to

VOLUME III

OF THE

District Gazetteers of the United Provinces
of Agra and Oudh.



ALLAHABAD :

Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.
1917.

*Additions and alterations to Volume A of the
Muzaffarnagar District Gazetteer.*

THE PAGES REFERRED TO ARE THOSE OF
THE EDITION OF 1903.

Pages 18-19.—CATTLE AND HORSE-BREEDING.

The figures of the last two cattle censuses are given below :—

Class of cattle	No. reported in 1908-9.	No. reported in 1914-15.
Bulls and bullocks	165,994	162,800
Male buffaloes	1,076	1,068
Total	167,070	163,868
Cows	88,648	85,181
Cow buffaloes	81,242	85,795
Total	1,64,890	170,976
Young stock	160,183	180,606
Sheep and goats	105,016	83,382
Mares and horses	9,679	9,217
Ponies	8,388	8,608
Mules	2,901	2,381
Asses	18,125	19,969
Camels	801	838
Ploughs	64,889	70,251
Carts	23,989	25,633

The number of carts rose from 23,989 in 1909 to 25,633 in 1915. Similarly the number of ploughs rose from 64,889 to 70,251 in 1915. The increases point to the steady growth in trade and in the material prosperity of the residents.

Page 20.—FEVER.

Major J. D. Graham, M.B., was specially deputed to report on the causes of the outbreak of malaria in the malarial tracts in this district. The result of his researches is embodied in his report.

Elaborate measures in the shape of quininizing (1) all the school-going boys and girls through the village teachers, (2) village chaukidars and police constables are taken every year. Packets of quinine are available for sale in all the post offices in the district. Mukhyas, lambardars, and school teachers also sell them.

Plague appeared for the first time in this district in the year 1901, when it claimed only 49 victims; 1903 and 1904 were worse years, and in 1905 the mortality rose to 14,295 with a recurrence in 1906 when the alarming figures of 48,859 was reported—the highest on record in the district. This was unfortunately followed by an epidemic of malarial fever which also claimed a nearly equal number of 46,619. So the years 1907 and 1908 proved most disastrous for the district. Deaths from plague have since been falling nor has fever proved so fatal. Deaths from plague numbering 25,497 and from malarial fever numbering 33,588 disfigure the years 1911 and 1913 respectively. During the period intervening there were very few deaths from these causes. The check in the case of plague may be attributed to some extent to the extensive inoculation campaign carried on. Inoculation met with a very strong opposition in the beginning but the tactful handling of Captain W. J. A. Hogan, I.S.M.D., the then Civil Surgeon, has immensely popularised it.

Cholera and small-pox have never been responsible for more than 352 and 126 deaths respectively in a year.

Page 23.—CATTLE DISEASE.

There are now four Veterinary dispensaries in the district, one at the headquarters of each tahsil; the Kairana Dispensary will shortly be moved to Shamli; as being more central. The Veterinary Assistants in charge are charged with the duty of proceeding to the scene of any outbreak of contagious disease; and inoculation is far more popular than it was.

Page 32.—AGRICULTURE.

In this connection it is worthy of note that an experimental farm at Sisauli has been started and is maintained by R. C. Gupta and Sons, zamindars of Sisauli, in pargana Shikarpur. It is under the patronage of the department of Agriculture, United Provinces, and is well spoken of by officers who visit it.

Page 41.—IRRIGATION.

The canal sub-divisions with which the district is concerned are five in number :—

Designation of canals.	The seat of their headquarters.
1. Northern Division Ganges Canal ...	Roorkee.
2. Meerut Division, Ganges Canal ...	Meerut.
3. Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal	. Meerut.
4. Upper Division, Eastern Jumna Canal ...	Saharanpur.
5. Lower Division, Eastern Jumna Canal	Muzaffarnagar.

No scheme for the extension of canals is at present under contemplation. The headquarters of the Lower Division, Eastern Jumna Canal, have been recently in June, 1916 transferred from Delhi to Muzaffarnagar.

The total area of the district benefited by canal-irrigation shows no marked fluctuation.

The canal-irrigation has been more brisk in the Muzaffarnagar and Kairana tahsils, particularly in the latter, where the figures for 1922 Fasli have exceeded even the "commandable area" of the settlement.

In the other two tahsils the figures indicate no change of much importance.

Page 51.—IRRIGATION.

The rajbaha constructed for the Bawaria settlement is now to be abandoned, owing to the expense of maintaining the aqueduct over the Katha river; but Government has promised to substitute tube wells, if possible, and a survey is now being undertaken.

Page 52.—WELLS.

Well-irrigation stood much where it was, until 1915; when no less than 50 *pukka* wells were built in the Budhana tahsil,

with the aid of Government takkavi. This achievement stands solely to the credit of Saiyid Anwarul'Hasan, Deputy Collector, the late sub-divisional officer.

Page 57.—FAMINE, 1907.

The district being very well protected by a network of canals, it has continued to be practically immune from the effects of the famine. It has never so far been declared a famine-stricken area.

Page 60.—TRADE.

The Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway was completed in 1907 and has caused a considerable revival in Shamli, Kandhlā, and Thana Bhawan, especially in Shamli.

Page 63.—WAGES.

The average rates of wages are now reported as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Carpenters	16 to 25 per mensem.
Masons	18 to 25 "
Thatchers	12 to 15 "
Brick-layers	15 to 20 "

Page 65.—RAILWAYS.

The Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway, a 2'-6" gauge line 92½ miles long, connecting Delhi-Shahdara with Saharanpur was opened to traffic in 1907. It passes through a thickly-populated, well irrigated, and highly productive country running north and south, and serves the old towns of Baghpat, Baraut, Kandhlā, Shamli, and Jalalabad-Thana Bhawan. The permanent way consists of 35 flat-footed rails, laid on sal sleepers 5'×7"×4", and is stone ballasted throughout. The culverts and bridges (which are numerous owing to the Eastern Jumna Canal and its distributaries) are substantially built with a view to conversion to the broad gauge by merely changing the existing girders for heavier ones. The largest is one of three spans of 40 feet over the Silakha, two miles south of Shamli. The speed sanctioned for the line is 15 miles per hour, but this is not, in practice, attained.

By agreement with the United Provinces Government, the whole of the land required for the railway was given free, on the understanding that all profits over 4 per cent. are divided

equally by the Government and the Company ; the latter's share being approximately Rs. 75,000 per annum. The Company has paid its share-holders 6 per cent. up to 1913 and in 1914 7 per cent. The working expenses are approximately 50 per cent. of the gross earnings.

There is a proposal to connect Garhmuktesar with Laksar, with stations at Miranpur and Pur Qazi which should develop a considerable trade.

Page 66.—METALLED ROADS.

The Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road is also Provincial. It is now metalled as far as Bhoga (11 miles), and there is a proposal on foot to metal the next six miles, as far as Allahbas, on the edge of the khadir.

The Khatauli-Jansath road is now metalled throughout.

The project for metalling the Muzaffarnagar-Budhana road has been sanctioned, and the district board will be able to find the funds ; the project is held up solely on account of the war.

The less said about the roads in the Gordhanpur khadir the better. It is impossible to make or maintain any permanent roads, owing to the vagaries of the Solani river. A road could and should be constructed from Gordhanpur to Laksar Railway station. The other tracts vary from year to year.

The section of the Meerut-Karnal road from Shamli to Jhinhana has recently been raised, and the Katha and Khokri rivers (beyond Jhinhana) have been bridged. That section of road now forms a useful feeder road for the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway.

The Jhinhana-Thana Bhawan road was abandoned long ago, the date I cannot ascertain. But it is now represented by the worst of village tracks.

Page 76.—CENSUS OF 1911.

The district falls under the Indo-Gangetic plain west. The following are, as per Census of 1911, the divisions of tahsils according to density of population :—

1. Muzaffarnagar over 450 and under 600.
2. Kairana and Jansath over 300 and under 450.
3. Budhana over 600 and under 750.

The mean density is 483 per square mile as against 524 in 1901.

The total population of the district, viz., 808,360, as compared with 876,972 in 1901 shows a decrease of 7·8 per cent.

The percentage of decrease varies with tahsils as under :—

1. Muzaffarnagar	...	...	5·1
2. Kairana	...	...	8·9
3. Jansath	...	...	7·4
4. Budhana	...	...	10·2

The district has in the preceding decade suffered severely from plague (death-rate 10 per mille), and in Budhana also from the epidemic of malaria of 1908. Its death-rate (44·0) exceeded its birth-rate (40·5) by 3·5, which is considerably less than the rate indicated by the census figures, and points to the fact that the population is not so much diminished as it appears to be. The probability is once more that there was a considerable amount of temporary re-emigration of immigrants and possibly emigration of the home-born to escape plague which was extremely severe at the time of census.

The average number of houses per square mile has steadily maintained its increase, from 59 in 1881 it has come up to 108 in 1911, but the decrease in the average number of inmates per house is also continuous. It was 7·8 in 1881, but in 1911 it has fallen to 4·5. The percentage of births was 40·5 and that of deaths 43·9. Deaths exceeded births by 29,516.

The natural population decreased by 53,131 and the actual population by 68,828. Wherever one goes one is told that the actual population is now far higher than the census figures. These figures were probably vitiated by the temporary emigration on account of plague. Further, the monthly returns now nearly always show a birth-rate far in excess of the death-rate; and it is probable that the next census will show a large rise in the population.

The distribution of the population among the various main religions will appear from the following figures :—

	Number per ten thousand of population.	
	1901.	1911.
Hindus ..	..	..
Muslims ..	..	..
Christians ..	..	..
Aryas ..	..	..
	6,918	6,912
	2,910	2,868
	16	32
	36	77

In 1911 the proportion of females to males was 817 to 1,000 (actual population) and 779 to 1,000 (natural population). In 1901 the figures were 869 and 805 respectively.

The Infanticide Rules were withdrawn from the district in 1904.

Page 109.—ARYA SAMAJ.

The Arya Samaj now claims 6,224 adherents (3,551 males and 2,673 females).

Pages 113 to 115.—KARNAL FAMILY.

Nawab Azmat Ali Khan Bahadur died without issue and his property is now the subject of litigation.

BANIAS.

Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chand died and was succeeded by his three sons (1) The Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Sinha, (2) Seth Lachhman Sarup, and (3) Lala Anand Sarup. No. (1) is now the leading man. He was appointed a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council in 1909.

Musammat Gomti Kunwar and Musammat Darab Kunwar are dead.

BOHRAS.

Musammat Parbati and Musammat Sundar are both dead. Their estate is under the receivership of the District Judge.

SAIYIDS.

Saiyid Hashim Ali is dead. His property is owned by his daughters, there being no male issue.

Saiyid Abul Hasan's heirs are Safi-ul-Hasnain and Razi ul-Hasnain and are in possession of their father's property.

JATS.

Chaudhri Ghasi Ram has died. The head of the family now surviving is his son, Chaudhri Sukhbir Singh. The other members of the family are wards of the Court.

GUJARS.

Rani Dharam Kunwar is dead. Her property went to her adopted son, Chaudhri Balwant Singh.

RAJPUTS.

Of the Rajputs of Kairi mentioned on page 115, the sons of Mahmud Khan are alive, while the son of Daud Khan, namely Abdul Ghaffar Khan, is dead. His property is now in possession of his sons.

Page 123.—DISTRICT STAFF.

To cope with the enormous increase in litigation the district staff has further been strengthened. It now consists of four full-powered sub-divisional officers, with one Assistant Collector 1st class, and one Treasury Officer.

A Civilian is often deputed during the cold weather to arrange for camps of exercise. The necessity of deputing Additional Munsifs in both the Munsif's of the district, namely Sadar and Kairana, has recently been felt. An Additional District and Sessions Judge holds sessions here periodically. Under Mr. Greeven's scheme an Additional Subordinate Judge has been appointed exclusively for this district. He at present holds his court at Meerut. A building in the District Court's compound to accommodate the Subordinate Judge's and the Munsif's Courts is to be constructed shortly.

There are also Benches of Honorary Magistrates at Muzaffarnagar, Kairana, Kandhla, Shamli, Jalalabad, and Khatauli; with Honorary Magistrates sitting singly at Jansath, Jauli, Kairi, Shahpur, Mubarakpur, and Garhi Pukhta. There is also a Bench of Honorary Munsifs sitting at Muzaffarnagar for the town and tahsil. There were many village Munsifs; but their terms have not been renewed on expiry, in view of the probability of the early introduction of the village *panchayat* system.

Page 147.—POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

As a result of Mr. Hoskin's scheme, published at page 10 of his report on the re-allocation of police circles, six police stations, Charthawal, Gordhanpur, Miranpur, Shahpur, Jhinhana, Chausana, were abolished in 1907.

In the Muzaffarnagar tahsil, the Charthawal and Titavi circles were amalgamated, the police station at Titavi being retained; and the Gordhanpur and Pur circles were amalgamated with the station at Pur.

In Jansath tahsil, the Miranpur circle was merged in the Jansath and Bhopa circles, and a portion of Jansath circle was transferred to Khatauli.

In the Budhana tahsil, the Budhana and Shahpur circles were amalgamated and portion of Budhana circle was transferred to Kandhla to equalize the size of the circles.

In the Kairana tahsil, the Chausana and Bidauli circles were amalgamated with a station at Bidauli, and the Jhinjhana circle was split up into two equal parts—one given to Kairana and the other to Thana Bhawan. This area will have to be re-arranged, as it has been decided to move the Bidauli thana about five miles east, with a view to effecting better supervision over the Bawariahs. The circles will then be revised.

The outpost at Allahbans was abolished as being unnecessary. There are now 12 police stations and 11 outposts.

The figures for population are given in Table II appendices.

Page 148.—POLICE FORCE.

The chief police officer is the Superintendent of Police. He is assisted by a Reserve Inspector, a Prosecuting Inspector, and two Circle Inspectors. The sanctioned strength of the regular police force in this district enrolled under Act V of 1861 is 597 officers and men. In 1916 there were 76 officers, including Head Constables and 404 men. Of these excluding the District Officers 480 belonged to the Civil Police and 117 to the Armed Police. The Civil Police Force consists of 31 Sub-Inspectors, 40 Head Constables, and 404 men maintained at a total cost of Rs. 92,916, annually. The Armed Police Force consists of 1 Sub-Inspector 17 Head Constables, and 99 men, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 21,684.

The proportion of the regular police is one to every 2.58 square miles of area and one to every 1,247 inhabitants.

Besides the regular police, the Town Police of the eleven Act XX Towns number 51 men of all grades, the cost of their upkeep being Rs. 3,180 annually. In addition to these, there are 1,178 village chaukidars distributed over 929 villages, and giving one to every 590 persons of the rural population. The average cost of their upkeep is Rs. 39,825.

Page 151.—INFANTICIDE.

The Infanticide Act was withdrawn in 1904.

Page 151.—REGISTRATION.

For the purposes of registration the whole district lies in the jurisdiction of the Registrar of Meerut, an office held by the Civil Judge.

Page 152.—EXCISE.

The ordinary distillery system was replaced by what is known as the contract distillery system with effect from the 1st April, 1909. Bonded warehouses were established at Muzaffarnagar and Kairana. Spirit is sent under bond from the distillery at Saharanpur to the bonded warehouses in this district and thence issued to the retail vendors on payment of duty and price.

From 1st April, 1915 the duty on country spirit for the whole district is Rs. 4 and the contract price Rs. 1·1 per L. P. gallon.

From 1st April, 1916 the Government has sanctioned the introduction into the district of the surcharge system of letting the shops. Instead of shops being auctioned they are given to approved men by selection; and the holders are required to pay a surcharge on the issues to their shops. Of late years there has been a considerable reduction in the number of country liquor shops. There are now 88 shops in the district.

OPIUM.

There are 32 opium shops in the district. The treasury price has gradually been raised to Rs. 25 a seer as from 1st April, 1915. It has further been raised to Rs. 27·8·0 per seer from 1st April, 1917.

HEMP DRUGS.

Charas and *bhang* are the only drugs consumed in the district. *Bhang* grows here spontaneously and is transported to other districts also. The transport duty on *bhang* is Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per maund for the different districts of the United Provinces and the duty on *charas* has been raised to Rs. 16 a seer from 1st April, 1916. Prior to 1913-14 the district contract used to be given to one man generally for a period of three years; but from 1st April, 1913 the system of smaller contracts was introduced and the district was split up into four farms each consisting of one tahsil. The system led to a competition among the farmers and a supply of good quality of drugs and a lowering of the retail prices were the results.

GENERAL.

With the introduction of the contract system the excise staff was strengthened from one Excise Inspector and one peon to four

Excise Inspectors and eight peons. With a view to promote co-operation between the police and excise staff half-yearly conferences are held at the headquarters of the district at which matters relating to excise are discussed.

There is an advisory committee at the headquarters for the purpose of giving advice to the Collector on matters connected with Excise.

Page 153.—MUNICIPALITIES.

The Muzaffarnagar and Kairana municipalities have been given non-official chairmen; Kandhla will continue under official control till its conversion to a notified area. A house tax was imposed in the Sadar municipality in 1902-3 and still continues. Octroi duty has been abolished; Kairana having taken the lead by abolishing it in 1912-13, Kandhla in 1913-14, and Muzaffarnagar in 1914-15.

Its abolition has been much appreciated. The tax has been replaced by one on trades and professions in Muzaffarangar and by a tax on circumstances and property in the other two municipalities. The financial result has not to date been very satisfactory.

The town areas are the same as those formerly noted as Act XX Towns—no additions having been made.

Page 153.—DISTRICT BOARD.

The district board, constituted under Act III of 1906, consisted in 1917 of 24 members, of whom six held their seat by virtue of their office and 18 were elected, five being returned from each of the tahsils Muzaffarnagar, Kairana, Jansath, and three from Budhana. The six official members consist of the four sub-divisional officers, the secretary, and the magistrate as chairman. The average annual income of the board is Rs. 2,50,000.

Page 153.—SCHOOLS.

The High School now teaches up to the School Leaving Certificate and has on its rolls 415 students.

The district has made rapid and vast improvement in all the branches of education.

In addition to the Government High School with about 400 boys, 24 teachers, 13 classes and sub-sections, the Edward Anglo-Sanskrit High School with, 250 boys, 19 teachers, and 10 classes,

and sub-sections teaches up to the Matriculation standard. The school was started in 1908.

During the short period of its existence it has made considerable progress and is recognised by the Educational department. In spite of Government assistance its operations are hampered by lack of funds.

The Government High School has two boarding-houses and another is in contemplation.

The Jat boarding-house was built in 1913 by public subscription.

Jansath town, Kandhla, Kairana, and Shawli have inferior private English schools, the later two being branches of the Edward Anglo-Sanskrit High School.

The number of vernacular Middle Schools has increased to nine with 978 students. There are 196 primary schools with 10,043 boys. Four schools for pupil teachers known as training classes recently started are attached to four middle schools. To the number of primary schools is to be added 287 private schools teaching 4,210 scholars.

Thus there are in all 497 vernacular schools with 15,260 boys or just under 2 per cent. of the population.

The Hewett Model Girls' school started in 1910 in a spacious walled round building built originally as a *sarai* inside the city has about 100 students in the hands of six teachers. A training class for pupil teachers was added recently in 1914.

Another school for girls in the city started as an Arya Samaj Institution is in its infancy.

Fifteen girls' schools spread over almost all the important towns of the district have 648 girls on their rolls and 45 private schools teach 871 girls. Only 1·9 per cent. of female population of school-going age attend those schools.

The figure though low is gratifying as these schools are also increasing and have a bright future before them.

Considerable expenditure has lately been incurred in housing decently the middle schools, and more is in contemplation. In the matter of primary education, circles have now been formed, and a complete network of schools is being worked up to. The progress already made is encouraging. Separate Islamia schools have recently been opened.

Page 155.—DISPENSARIES.

A new dispensary has just been opened at Jalalabad through the generosity of the late Lala Shadi Ram of that town. This gentleman incurred half the cost of the construction of the building, and his widow has endowed the institution with an income of Rs. 400 per annum in his memory.

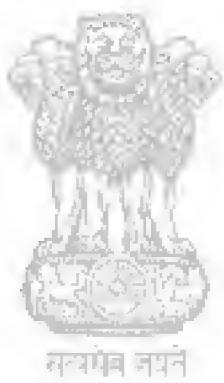
Besides these two travelling dispensaries were in 1912 moved to this district. Each of these is in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. They now work under the control of the Civil Surgeon.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge perform minor operations and collect patients for the major and eye operations, which the Civil Surgeon performs at central places.

The large daily attendance at these dispensaries show their growing popularity.

Page 159.—THE BARHA SAIYIDS.

Mr. Nevill has noted that the Barha Saiyids do not give a correct account of their own history. He studied the authorities and I do not therefore incorporate here the history and genealogies of this family which Saiyid Muzaffar Ali Khan has sent to me, as containing a more correct account of the matter than that given by Mr. Nevill. Other families also have impugned his account; but I do not feel competent to ask Government to give its imprimatur to any emendations.



Gazetteer of Muzaffarnagar.



APPENDIX.

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GAZETTEER OF MUZAFFARNAGAR.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

List of mortuary circles in the Muzaaffarnagar district according to census of 1911.

Num-ber.	Mortuary circles.	Population.			Mortuary circles. Number.	Mortuary circles.	Population.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Town circles.</i>									
1	Muzaaffarnagar ..	13,573	9,838	23,811	1	Muzaffarnagar ..	29,190	24,009	53,190
2	Kairana ..	8,810	7,468	16,298	2	Titav ..	50,771	41,734	92,505
3	Kandhla ..	4,707	3,984	8,691	3	Purkazi ..	28,657	21,114	47,181
4	Thana Bhawan ..	3,770	3,143	6,913	4	Bhopa ..	35,271	27,322	60,593
5	Khatauli ..	2,632	2,129	4,751	5	Bhopal ..	30,138	24,466	54,404
6	Shamli ..	4,279	3,033	7,312	6	Thana Bhawan ..	28,400	23,812	51,712
7	Miranpur ..	3,705	3,261	6,986	7	Kairana ..	20,395	16,009	36,804
8	Jalalabad ..	2,774	2,392	5,166	8	Bidonali ..	12,269	10,191	22,460
9	Budhana ..	2,619	2,089	4,708	9	Jaunsar ..	34,019	29,105	63,124
10	Jansath ..	3,169	2,768	5,932	10	Khatauli ..	37,258	30,745	68,003
11	Par ..	3,268	2,761	6,029	11	Budhana ..	47,700	38,469	86,169
12	Qarthawal ..	2,068	1,800	3,868	12	Kandhla ..	35,440	28,933	64,373
13	Jhinjha ..	2,335	2,047	4,382					
14	Shahpur ..	1,945	1,555	3,500					
		60,044	48,296	108,342					
		364,818	315,300	700,018					
		444,862	383,498	808,360			Total, Rural circles	384,818	315,300
								700,018	

Muzaffarnagar District.

TABLE I.—Population by tahsils, 1911.

Tahsil.	Total.				Hindus.				Muslims.				Others.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Muzaffarnagar	226,945	125,538	101,407	156,845	86,222	69,633	61,224	36,499	23,725	4,876	2,817	2,059				
Kairana	..	204,585	112,869	91,716	139,350	77,454	61,896	61,104	33,110	27,994	4,131	2,305	1,896			
Jansath	..	199,864	108,756	91,108	138,013	75,251	62,762	58,438	31,588	26,850	3,413	1,917	1,496			
Budhana	..	176,966	97,699	79,267	125,585	69,680	55,905	46,107	25,141	20,986	5,274	2,878	2,396			
Total	..	898,360	444,862	363,498	558,738	303,607	250,186	281,873	126,838	103,355	17,694	9,917	7,777			

TABLE II.—Population by thanas, 1911.

Name of thana. Serial number of thanas.	Total population,				Hindus.				Muslims.				Others.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 Musafarnagar ..	77,001	43,163	33,838	47,359	26,558	20,801	27,687	15,461	12,226	1,935	1,144	811				
2 Titavi. ..	96,734	53,040	43,694	70,518	38,653	31,865	24,982	18,659	11,323	1,284	728	506				
3 Pnr ..	53,210	29,356	23,875	37,963	21,011	16,957	13,555	7,379	6,176	1,887	945	742				
4 Kairana ..	56,979	31,440	25,539	31,491	17,674	13,817	24,210	13,091	11,119	1,278	675	603				
5 Shamli ..	61,716	34,417	27,293	49,295	27,337	21,858	11,086	6,212	4,854	1,355	768	587				
6 Thana Bhawan ..	63,430	34,743	28,687	43,532	24,039	19,433	18,516	9,845	8,671	1,382	799	583				
7 Bidauli ..	22,460	12,269	10,191	15,032	8,244	6,788	7,312	3,962	3,350	116	63	53				
8 Kandhla ..	73,081	40,156	32,925	53,300	28,491	23,803	17,047	9,197	7,850	2,734	1,468	1,266				
9 Budhana ..	94,360	52,255	42,105	65,716	36,551	29,165	26,408	14,486	11,942	2,296	1,238	998				
10 Khatauli ..	72,754	39,880	32,874	51,745	28,934	23,411	18,447	10,125	8,322	2,562	1,421	1,141				
11 Bhopa ..	61,648	33,850	27,798	42,890	23,559	19,301	18,155	9,913	8,242	603	348	255				
12 Jansath ..	74,987	40,314	34,673	49,947	26,966	22,981	24,488	13,028	11,400	552	320	232				
Total ..	808,360	444,862	363,498	558,793	308,507	250,186	231,873	126,338	105,535	17,684	9,917	7,777				

Muzaffarnagar District.

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

APPENDIX.

TABLE IV.—Deaths according to causes.

Year.	Total deaths from							
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1901	27,750	..	128	80	26,762	84
1902	84,080	49	276	25	83,109	58
1903	31,516	1,384	39	26	29,549	27
1904	34,195	7,369	5	19	26,415	21
1905	49,884	14,295	44	28	28,959	33
1906	39,056	9,656	117	16	28,623	28
1907	77,165	48,859	2	18	27,738	27
1908	45,689	680	852	78	48,619	84
1909	27,473	376	63	1	26,968	419
1910	80,160	5,927	23	7	28,175	101
1911	48,641	25,497	49	10	21,906	103
1912	31,526	1,441	69	63	19,647	228
1913	88,658	4,010	53	126	83,588	82
1914	27,870	2,881	218	25	23,705	108
1915	15,628	690	110	5	19,987	499
1916	18,496	787	166	5	16,689	72
1917						
1918						
1919						
1920						
1921						
1922						
1923						
1924						

*Muzaffarnagar District*TABLE V.—Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation, 1323 *Fasli*.

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Uncultivable waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.						Double cropped.	
				Irrigated.			Other sources.	Dry.	Total.		
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Muzaffarnagar	69,421	5,631	9,778	22,298	21,538	347	413	32,214	64,512	10,715	
Baghra	56,820	4,479	5,505	24,032	16,902	6,503	627	22,804	46,836	11,528	
Chauthaval	58,924	5,139	6,895	18,041	16,248	1,008	785	28,849	46,890	11,198	
Pur Chaspur	60,007	9,073	9,618	18,678	18,601	36	41	22,644	41,322	7,736	
Gordhanpur	49,563	11,007	25,848	52	31	..	21	12,656	12,708	3,435	
Tahsil Muzaffarnagar	294,785	35,328	57,139	83,101	73,289	7,925	..	1,887	119,167	202,268	44,612
Shamli	64,840	8,331	7,167	30,112	18,630	10,845	..	637	19,230	42,342	15,129
Kairana	64,865	10,189	17,008	18,088	8,474	9,301	..	318	19,580	37,668	10,915
Thana Bhawan	57,616	9,417	6,443	19,658	12,798	6,997	..	763	22,098	41,756	11,975
Jhinjhana	60,168	10,790	1,054	19,362	8,784	10,122	..	456	16,962	36,324	8,598
Bidauli	57,043	10,071	27,224	5,948	1,22	5,784	..	42	13,800	19,748	2,977
Tahsil Kairana	904,532	48,798	70,898	93,168	48,893	42,149	..	2,211	91,670	184,838	49,594
Khatauli	62,425	5,755	7,303	22,827	19,919	2,677	..	211	26,540	49,367	9,812
Bhuma Sambhalera	81,333	14,338	29,038	8,381	8,038	2,446	..	77	29,576	37,957	3,051
Jauli Jansah	61,936	6,275	6,418	18,480	15,897	2,459	..	174	31,763	50,243	8,481
Bhukatheri	82,068	14,981	19,536	19,080	18,949	85	..	46	28,471	47,551	7,018
Tahsil Jansah	287,762	40,349	62,295	68,768	62,823	5,437	..	508	116,350	185,118	28,362
Budhana	51,198	4,896	8,017	14,898	1,972	12,31	..	295	23,382	38,280	8,339
Shikarpur	64,239	5,559	8,346	21,433	12,425	8,618	..	390	28,901	60,334	10,113
Kandhla	68,182	7,084	5,417	34,547	24,029	9,582	..	886	21,084	55,631	13,303
Tahsil Budhana	183,564	17,539	21,760	70,878	39,026	30,781	..	1,071	73,367	144,245	37,756
Total of district	1,070,593	142,014	212,110	315,916	223,946	66,292	..	5,677	400,554	716,469	160,323

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Budhana.*

Muzaffarnagar District.

TABLE VI (continued)—Area in acres under the principal crops, *tahsil Kairana*.

TABLE VI (continued)—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Jansath.

Muzaffarnagar District.

TABLE VI (concluded)—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Muazzafnagar.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year,	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons		
	Suo motu.	By orders of magis- trate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquit- ted or dischar- ged.	Con- victed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,922	..	714	1,178
1902	1,190	43	868	1,105
1903	1,199	..	757	1029
1904	1,965	..	717	1,067
1905	1,400	..	819	1,034
1906	1,885	..	747	992
1907	629	..	320	502
1908	878	..	454	771
1909	968	..	585	818
1910	1,057	..	550	840
1911	1,049	..	551	792
1912	705	..	490	685
1913	897	..	518	698
1914	1,024	..	493	785
1915	1,593	..	806	1,037
1916	1,626	..	786	1,043
1917				
1918				
1919				
1920				
1921				
1922				
1923				
1924				

TABLE IX.—Revenue demand at successive settlements.

Pargana.	Year of settlement.			
	1840.	1861.	1892.	1922.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jansath	56,152	58,578	82,820	
Khatauli	65,914	66,911	88,845	
Bhuma	47,192	45,706	53,713	
Bhukarheri	53,507	60,770	79,188	
Muzaffarnagar	59,974	68,442	85,042	
Purchhapar	56,947	59,830	71,688	
Baghra	86,802	81,691	87,065	
Charthawal	65,410	61,257	67,681	
Gordhanpur	19,458	17,217	16,720	
Budhana	75,017	89,846	71,923	
Shikarpur	1,06,052	1,03,301	1,08,550	
Kandhla	1,00,759	1,11,410	1,18,855	
Shamli	1,20,916	1,20,057	1,32,959	
Thana Bhawan	56,244	57,081	58,900	
Jhinjhana	89,056	56,698	60,149	
Kairana	49,572	52,807	62,558	
Bidhauli	97,905	29,125	28,721	
Total	11,19,897	11,19,127	12,49,222	

TABLE X.—Present demand for Revenue and cesses 1323 Fasli.

Pargana and tahsil.	Where includ- ed in Ain-i- Akbari.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acro.		
					Cultiva- ted.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Muzaffarnagar	Sarwat ..	96,595	11,424	108,019	1 15 8	1 8 9	
Baghra ..	Baghra ..	120,350	12,197	132,547	2 13 9	2 5 6	
Charthawal ..	Charthawal ..	88,871	8,810	96,681	2 0 8	1 9 11	
Purchhapar ..	Purchhapar ..	82,772	8,684	91,406	2 3 4	1 8 7	
Gordhanpur ..	Tubglaqpur ..	18,371	1,837	20,208	1 11 2	0 6 6	
Total, Tahsil Muzaffarnagar	..	404,959	42,902	447,861	2 3 5	1 8 9	
Shamli ..	Banat ..	153,498	15,526	169,024	3 6 10	2 8 2	
Kairana ..	Kairana ..	69,128	6,995	76,123	2 8 4	1 2 9	
Thana Bhawan ..	Thana Bha- wan ..	68,812	8,851	77,163	1 11 2	1 5 5	
Bidanli ..	Bidanli ..	28,556	2,876	29,432	1 7 10	0 8 3	
Jhinjhana ..	Jhinjhana ..	69,938	8,119	77,457	2 2 1	1 4 7	
Total, Tahsil Kairana.	..	387,392	41,867	429,199	2 5 2	1 6 9	
Jansath ..	Jauli ..	98,746	10,115	108,861	2 2 8	1 12 0	
Khatauli ..	Khatauli ..	108,694	12,970	121,664	2 7 5	1 15 2	
Bhuma Sambal- hera.	Bhuma Sam- balhera.	69,946	6,942	65,288	1 11 6	0 12 10	
Bhukarheri ..	Sikri Bhu- karheri.	91,710	9,621	101,831	2 2 1	1 3 9	
Total, Tahsil Jansath.	..	358,496	38,648	397,144	2 2 4	1 6 1	
Budhana ..	Budhana ..	105,998	10,782	116,665	3 1 0	2 4 6	
Shikarpur ..	Soron, Palri and Khudi.	140,704	14,182	154,886	3 1 0	2 6 7	
Kandhla ..	Kandhla ..	162,185	16,793	178,918	3 3 6	2 10 0	
Total, Tahsil Budhana.	..	408,822	41,647	450,469	3 1 11	2 7 3	
Total, Muzaffar- nagar District.	..	1,559,609	165,064	1,724,673	2 6 6	1 9 0	

TABLE XI.—*Facies.*

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year 1	Receipts from—			Total charges. 5
	Non- Judicial. 2	Court-fee, including copies. 3	All sources. 4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1901-02	42,280	1,37,727	1,81,776	4,488
1902-03	39,684	1,25,910	1,65,686	4,090
1903-04	41,082	1,30,890	1,62,015	4,251
1904-05	48,698	1,35,961	1,79,856	4,449
1905-06	50,283	1,41,920	1,92,264	5,291
1906-07	43,062	1,49,034	1,86,173	4,811
1907-08	48,558	1,42,989	1,91,665	4,873
1908-09	52,376	1,62,103	2,14,575	4,766
1909-10	51,806	1,78,940	2,31,156	6,096
1910-11	49,217	1,96,642	2,47,910	5,891
1911-12	50,862	1,78,792	2,36,810	6,505
1912-13	55,719	1,87,710	2,44,134	6,876
1913-14	66,576	2,01,424	2,67,892	6,867
1914-15	59,322	2,02,679	2,62,193	7,011
1915-16	55,190	2,16,043	2,61,056	7,672
1916-17				
1917-18				
1918-19				
1919-20				
1920-21				
1921-22				
1922-23				
1923-24				

TABLE XIII.—Income Tax

Year	Collected by companies.	Profits of companies.			Other sources, Part IV.			Objections under Part IV.					
		Total receipts.	Asses- sees.	T.R.	Under Rs. 2,000.			Over Rs. 2,000.			Total charges.	Number or partly filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
					Asses- sees.	T.R.	Tax.	Asses- sees.	T.R.	Tax.			
1901-02	55,380	R.s.						R.s.					
1902-03	52,656	"	"	"				1,741	29,977	258	21,929	57	265
1903-04	39,733	"	"	"				1,755	30,321	208	22,335	25	215
1904-05	37,644	"	"	"				637	17,521	257	22,212	"	68
1905-06	37,751	"	"	"				621	17,151	248	21,328	"	135
1906-07	37,668	"	"	"				609	17,053	245	20,693	27	90
1907-08	37,000	"	"	"				626	17,285	238	20,433	30	63
1908-09	33,146	"	"	"				608	16,827	237	20,176	35	56
1909-10	39,175	"	"	"				635	17,903	241	21,244	"	51
1910-11	38,417	"	"	"				679	18,201	252	20,860	"	138
1911-12	39,732	"	"	"				664	17,893	242	20,521	"	31
1912-13	40,678	"	"	"				653	17,506	255	22,227	"	62
1913-14	44,943	"	"	"				628	18,257	253	22,411	"	75
1914-15	43,575	"	"	"				701	19,363	250	22,580	"	21
1915-16	45,584	"	"	"				739	20,849	253	23,226	"	94
1916-17	"	"	"	"				782	21,057	279	24,507	"	24
1917-18	"	"	"	"				"	"	"	"	"	26
1918-19	"	"	"	"				"	"	"	"	"	20
1919-20	"	"	"	"				"	"	"	"	"	108
1920-21	"	"	"	"				"	"	"	"	"	"
1921-22	"	"	"	"				"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE XIV.—Income-tax by tasks (Part IV only).

TABLE XV.—District Board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Muzaffarnagar.*

Year.	Income.		Expenditure.														
	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administrative expenses and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Conseruancy.	Hospital and d.s.-penitentiaries.	Public works.	Public institutions.	Other boards.	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1919-20	21,012 20,552	5,763 1,829	1,256 1,829	2,770 3,443	25,466 32,251	21,079 1,966	34,705 5,902	4,548 5,902	3,678 4,136	441 3,177	7,176 6,721	1,157 1,551	1,157 4,675	1,157 714	1,157 6,957	22,141 39,454	
1920-21	19,903-02 19,902-03	..	6,210 ..	6,56 5,296	15,153 15,658	21,079 7,779	6,706 6,398	40,002 48,835	5,902 6,260	5,174 4,931	8,213 2,399	517 530	7,108 7,571	1,637 1,770	4,124 9,980	2,001 2,289	6,734 7,630
1921-22	19,903-04 19,904-05	..	6,210 ..	6,56 5,296	15,153 15,658	21,079 7,779	6,706 6,398	40,002 48,835	5,902 6,260	5,174 4,931	8,213 2,399	517 530	7,108 7,571	1,637 1,770	4,124 9,980	2,001 2,289	6,734 7,630
1922-23	19,905-06 19,906-07	..	6,210 ..	6,56 5,296	15,153 15,658	21,079 7,779	6,706 6,398	40,002 48,835	5,902 6,260	5,174 4,931	8,213 2,399	517 530	7,108 7,571	1,637 1,770	4,124 9,980	2,001 2,289	6,734 7,630
1923-24	19,907-08 19,907-09	..	6,210 ..	6,56 5,296	15,153 15,658	21,079 7,779	6,706 6,398	40,002 48,835	5,902 6,260	5,174 4,931	8,213 2,399	517 530	7,108 7,571	1,637 1,770	4,124 9,980	2,001 2,289	6,734 7,630
1924-25	19,908-09 19,909-10	..	6,210 ..	6,56 5,296	15,153 15,658	21,079 7,779	6,706 6,398	40,002 48,835	5,902 6,260	5,174 4,931	8,213 2,399	517 530	7,108 7,571	1,637 1,770	4,124 9,980	2,001 2,289	6,734 7,630
1925-26	19,910-11 19,911-12	..	6,210 ..	6,56 5,296	15,153 15,658	21,079 7,779	6,706 6,398	40,002 48,835	5,902 6,260	5,174 4,931	8,213 2,399	517 530	7,108 7,571	1,637 1,770	4,124 9,980	2,001 2,289	6,734 7,630
1926-27	19,911-12 19,912-13	..	6,210 ..	6,56 5,296	15,153 15,658	21,079 7,779	6,706 6,398	40,002 48,835	5,902 6,260	5,174 4,931	8,213 2,399	517 530	7,108 7,571	1,637 1,770	4,124 9,980	2,001 2,289	6,734 7,630
1927-28	19,913-14 19,914-15	..	6,210 ..	6,56 5,296	15,153 15,658	21,079 7,779	6,706 6,398	40,002 48,835	5,902 6,260	5,174 4,931	8,213 2,399	517 530	7,108 7,571	1,637 1,770	4,124 9,980	2,001 2,289	6,734 7,630
1928-29	19,915-16 19,916-17	..	6,210 ..	6,56 5,296	15,153 15,658	21,079 7,779	6,706 6,398	40,002 48,835	5,902 6,260	5,174 4,931	8,213 2,399	517 530	7,108 7,571	1,637 1,770	4,124 9,980	2,001 2,289	6,734 7,630
1929-30	19,917-18 19,918-19	..	6,210 ..	6,56 5,296	15,153 15,658	21,079 7,779	6,706 6,398	40,002 48,835	5,902 6,260	5,174 4,931	8,213 2,399	517 530	7,108 7,571	1,637 1,770	4,124 9,980	2,001 2,289	6,734 7,630

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Kandhla.

Muzaffarnagar District.

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Kairana.

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police, January 1917.*

Thana	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Municipal police.	Town police.	Rural police.	Road police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Muzaffarnagar.	8	2	16	H.c. con.	J. C.	75	Abolish. ed.
Titavi	2	1	16	..	..	146	
Purkazi	2	1	18	1-6	..	94	
Phops	2	1	18	..	..	92	
Jansath	2	1	14	1-6	..	109	
Khatauli	2	1	17	1-8	..	108	
Budhana	2	1	16	1-6	..	145	
Kandhla	2	1	14	2-20	..	88	
Kairana	2	1	15	2-32	..	67	
Shamli	2	1	18	1-10	..	92	
Bhawan	2	1	15	1-8	..	96	
Bidouli	2	1	18	..	..	70	
Reserve lines ..	6	18	96				
Shahpur	..	..	..	..	1-6		
Jhinjana	..	..	..	..	1-8		
Jalalabad	..	..	..	..	1-12		
Miranpur	..	..	..	..	1-12		
Charthawal ..	..	..	..	..	1-6		

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

List of schools, 1913.

Taluk.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
A.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar ..	Government High School.	952
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Edward Anglo-Sanskrit High School.	119
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Tahsili School	146
Ditto ..	Pur Chapor	Pur Kazi ..	Ditto ..	86
Kairana ..	Kairana ..	Kairana ..	Ditto ..	130
Ditto ..	Shamli ..	Shamli ..	Ditto ..	106
Ditto ..	Thana Bhanwan.	Jululabad ..	Ditto ..	48
Budhana ..	Budhana ..	Budhana ..	Ditto ..	80
Do ..	Kandhlia ..	Kandhlia ..	Ditto ..	71
Jansath ..	Khatauli ..	Khatauli ..	Ditto ..	73
Do. ..	Miranpur ..	Miranpur ..	Ditto ..	57
B.—PRIMARY.				
Muzaffarnagar.	Muzaffarnagar.	Lachera ..	Upper Primary.	90
		Ruhana ..	Ditto	41
		Ratheri ..	Lower Primary.	20
		Sinju ..	Ditto	23
		Dityau ..	Ditto	21
		Pachenda Kalan ..	Ditto	25
		Makhiali ..	Ditto	25
		Preparatory Schools Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	56
		Branch no I, Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	46
		Muzaffarnagar Branch no. II.	Ditto ..	44
		Muzaffarnagar Training Class.	Training class	77
		Muzaffarnagar Hewett Model Girls' School.	Girls' School	74
		Behari ..	Aided School	27
		Rai ..	Ditto	26
		Bahadarpur ..	Ditto	17
		Nalira ..	Ditto	28
		Patchala Muzaffarnagar	Ditto	48
		Kukra ..	Ditto	27
		Dedheru Kalan ..	Ditto	19
		Branch Handya Mohalla Muzaffarnagar	Municipal School.	21
		Branch Khalapur	Ditto ..	32
		Muzaffarragar.		

List of schools, 1913.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
B.—PRIMARY—(continued).				
Musaffarnagar— (concluded).	Baghra ..	Baghra ..	Upper Primary.	80
		Budina Kalan ..	Ditto ..	35
		Jasoi ..	Ditto ..	69
		Kinoni ..	Ditto ..	49
		Kutbi ..	Ditto ..	47
		Pinna ..	Ditto ..	25
		Harsauli ..	Lower Primary.	21
		Qazi Khora ..	Ditto ..	17
		Titavi ..	Aided School	32
		Amirnagar ..	Ditto ..	26
		Barwala ..	Ditto ..	20
		Budina Khurd ..	Ditto ..	20
	Charthawal ..	Mukandpur ..	Ditto ..	17
		Peepal Hera ..	Ditto ..	21
		Miradpura ..	Ditto ..	28
		Sohjna ..	Ditto ..	32
		Baghra ..	Girls' School	10
		Dudhli ..	Uppor Primary.	51
		Charthawal ..	Ditto ..	129
		Baheri ..	Ditto ..	35
		Kutesra ..	Ditto ..	48
		Biralsei ..	Ditto ..	61
		Charthawal ..	Girls' School	21
		Haibatpur ..	Aided School	14
Gordhanpur ..	Pur Chhapar ..	Kasoli ..	Ditto ..	32
		Gheesu Khera ..	Ditto ..	14
		Niamun ..	Ditto ..	20
		Bhemela ..	Ditto ..	..
		Dehchand ..	Ditto ..	15
		Balva Kheri ..	Ditto ..	30
		Rauni Harjipur ..	Ditto ..	23
		Basera ..	Uppor Primary.	43
		Pur Chhapar ..	Ditto ..	45
		Barla ..	Ditto ..	56
Kairana ..	Kairana ..	Branch Purkasi ..	Lower Primary.	62
		Qutubpur ..	Ditto ..	27
		Khat Kheri ..	Ditto ..	..
		Phaloda ..	Aided School	81
		Gordhanpur ..	Upper Primary.	86
Kairana ..	Kairana ..	Khanpur ..	Ditto ..	15
		Titarwara ..	Ditto ..	51
		Uncha Gaon ..	Lower Primary.	21
		Branch new Kairana ..	Ditto ..	77
		Branch no. 1 Kairana ..	Ditto ..	71
		Bhura ..	Ditto ..	20

List of Schools, 1918.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
B.—PRIMARY—(continued).				
Kairana— (continued).	Kairana	Sanatan Dharma Patshala, Kairana.	Aided School	48
		Arya Samaj Patshala, Kairana.	Ditto ..	25
		Imam Baba, Kairana Branch Kairana ..	Ditto ..	37
		Kairana Girls' School	Municipal School,	24
		Hewett Model Girls' School, Kairana.	Municipal Girls' School	41
		Babri ..	Girls' School	31
		Banat ..	Upper Primary.	41
		Kudana ..	Ditto ..	54
		Lank ..	Ditto ..	53
		Silawar ..	Ditto ..	47
		Kaserwa ..	Ditto ..	31
		Bhaori ..	Ditto ..	46
		Bheneval ..	Ditto ..	36
		Keroda ..	Lower Primary.	91
Shamli ..	Shamli	Branch Shamli ..	Ditto ..	46
		Branch Training School.	Ditto ..	40
		Chunsa ..	Training School.	47
		Kurmali ..	Aided School	14
		Banti Khera ..	Ditto ..	15
		Banehra ..	Ditto ..	12
		Mandbhar ..	Ditto ..	19
		Sonta ..	Ditto ..	33
		Titoli ..	Ditto ..	27
		Khanpur ..	Ditto ..	42
Thana Bhawan.	Thana Bhawan.	Banehra Jat ..	Ditto ..	20
		Shamli Girls' School ..	Girls' School	19
		Luhari ..	Upper Primary.	57
		Thana Bhawan ..	Ditto ..	72
		Naujal ..	Lower Primary.	36
		Carhi Kham ..	Ditto ..	80
		Branch Jalalabad ..	Ditto ..	92
		Bebansi ..	Ditto ..	57
		(Girls' School, Thana Bhawan.	Aided School	87
		Girls' School, Lohari Gandeora alias Auran-gabad.	Ditto ..	19
Jhinjhana	Jhinjhana	Murar Fatehpur ..	Ditto ..	18
		Jhinjhana ..	Ditto ..	24
		Un ..	Upper Primary.	21
		Garhi Pukhta ..	Ditto ..	75
		Pur Muasi ..	Lower Primary.	58
			Aided School	21

List of schools, 1913.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
B.—PRIMARY—(continued).				
Kairana— (continued).	Jhinjhana— (continued).	Malendi ..	Aided School	21
		Rajbar ..	Ditto ..	15
Jauli Jan- sath.	Bidauli ..	Chausana ..	Lower Primary.	28
		Bidauli ..	Upper Primary.	31
Jansath	Jauli Jan- sath.	Giana Mazru ..	Aided School	17
		Kawal ..	Lower Primary.	38
Khatauli..	Khatauli..	Tiasang ..	Ditto ..	14
		Jauli ..	Ditto ..	32
Jansath	Khatauli..	Jansath A. V.	Aided School	87
		Jansath Hindu Pa- shula.	Ditto ..	27
Bhoker Heri	Bhoker Heri	Nagli Maha Singh ..	Ditto ..	27
		Palri ..	Ditto ..	12
Jansath	Khatauli..	Nagla Kabirpur ..	Ditto ..	28
		Naola ..	Upper Primary.	87
Jansath	Khatauli..	Ghalibpur ..	Ditto ..	52
		Saroi Rasulpur ..	Ditto ..	51
Jansath	Khatauli..	Manaurpur ..	Ditto ..	65
		Satchri ..	Lower Primary.	20
Jansath	Khatauli..	Barsu ..	Ditto ..	26
		Phulat ..	Ditto ..	15
Jansath	Khatauli..	Phensi ..	Ditto ..	27
		Branch Khatauli ..	Ditto ..	40
Jansath	Khatauli..	Branch Training Kha- tauli.	Training School.	44
		Khatauli Girls' School ..	Girls' School	18
Jansath	Khatauli..	Jain Patehala, Kha- tauli.	Aided School	33
		John ..	Ditto ..	26
Jansath	Khatauli..	Gangdbari ..	Ditto ..	28
		Jasola ..	Ditto ..	28
Jansath	Khatauli..	Sonta ..	Ditto ..	25
		Khokbni ..	Ditto ..	21
Jansath	Khatauli..	Dahor ..	Ditto ..	15
		Muslim School Kha- tauli.	Ditto ..	44
Jansath	Khatauli..	Dudaheri ..	Ditto ..	18
		Bhopa ..	Upper Primary.	40
Jansath	Khatauli..	Tissa ..	Ditto ..	36
		Bhokerheri ..	Ditto ..	92
Jansath	Khatauli..	Morna ..	Lower Primary.	31
		Belra ..	Aided School	27
Jansath	Khatauli..	Biroki ..	Ditto ..	35
		Bohra ..	Ditto ..	21
Jansath	Khatauli..	Bera Sadat ..	Lower Primary.	20

List of schools, 1913.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
B.—PRIMARY—(continued).				
Jansath— (concluded).	Bhoker Heri —(conclu- ded).	Kakroli ..	Lower Primary.	88
		Gadla ..	Ditto ..	90
		Hashampur ..	Upper Primary	29
		Sambalhera ..	Ditto ..	44
		Ghatayan ..	Ditto ..	87
	Bhuma Sam- balhera.	Tirola ..	Lower Primary.	29
		Branch Miranpur ..	Ditto ..	44
		Sohjna ..	Aided School	48
		Kherisrai ..	Ditto ..	20
		Rajpur Kalan ..	Ditto ..	25
		Bitanda ..	Upper Primary.	51
		Kharar ..	Ditto ..	62
		Kurthal ..	Lower Primary.	27
		Alipur Aerna ..	Ditto ..	42
		Beroda ..	Ditto ..	20
Budhan...	Budhana..	Jola ..	Ditto ..	17
		Branch Budhana ..	Ditto ..	65
		Budhana Patshala ..	Aided School	15
		Itawa ..	Ditto ..	22
		Lorai ..	Ditto ..	18
		Kuralsi ..	Ditto ..	21
		Hasanpur Kalan ..	Lower Primary.	29
		Ailam ..	Upper Primary.	71
		Gangeru ..	Ditto ..	31
		Lisarh ..	Ditto ..	105
	Kandha ..	Biral ..	Ditto ..	40
		Phugana ..	Ditto ..	65
		Khandrauli ..	Lower Primary.	35
		Prasoli ..	Ditto ..	23
		Branch Kandha ..	Ditto ..	51
Shikarpur ..	Branch Training Kan- dhla.	Branch Training Kan- dhla ..	Ditto ..	38
		Kandha Girls' School ..	Girls' School	26
		Pinjokra ..	Aided School	15
		Jassala ..	Ditto ..	87
		Sunna ..	Ditto ..	17
		Basulpur Gujran ..	Ditto ..	18
		Garh Gushain ..	Ditto ..	28
		Bhebisra ..	Ditto ..	21
		Bharsi ..	Ditto ..	12
		Keroda ..	Ditto ..	21
	Khera Kurban ..	Dangrol ..	Ditto ..	19
		Khera Kurban ..	Ditto ..	22
		Mubarikpur ..	Upper Primary.	50

List of schools, 1913.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance
B.—PAMARY—(continued).				
Budhan— (concluded).	Shikarpur— (concluded).	Sisoli	Upper Primary.	49
		Shikarpur	Ditto ..	29
		Bhora Kalan	Ditto ..	51
		Kakra	Ditto ..	43
		Shoron	Ditto ..	64
		Kubi	Ditto ..	47
		Shahpur	Ditto ..	90
		Goola	Lower Primary.	23
		Umarpur	Ditto ..	20
		Dhindaon	Aided School ..	24
		Palri	Ditto ..	35
		Garhi Naabad	Ditto ..	32
		Purbalyan	Ditto ..	20
		Muhammadpur	Rai sing.	23
		Dinkarpur	Ditto ..	20
		Pura	Ditto ..	22
		Sisoli	Girls' School ..	24
		Mubarakpur	Ditto ..	28

नवरात्रि नवरात्रि

LIST OF ROADS.

I.—*Class, Provincial Roads.*

			Mile.	Fur.	Feet.
1.	Ghaziabad-Meerut-Roorkee and Landhour Road	..	95	1	185
2.	Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor Road	..	11	2	980
3.	Approach road to Khatauli Railway station	..	0	1	445
4.	Mansurpur Railway Feeder road	..	0	2	240

II B.—*Roads, Provincial.*

1.	Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor road	..	10	0	0
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I Class, Local, Roads.

1.	Muzaffarnagar-Shamli and Kairana road	..	81	8	180
2.	Khatauli and Jansath road	..	8	6	150
3.	Mazaffernagar Railway Feeder road	..	1	0	35
4.	Shamli Railway Feeder road	..	0	1	440

II B.—*Roads, Local.*

1.	Muzaffarnagar and Budhana road	..	17	5	0
2.	Saharanpur-Banat road	..	14	2	0
3.	Muzaffarnagar to Dharampur road	..	81	0	0
4.	Shamli-Kairana to Mavi road	..	2	4	0
5.	Alampur to Gordhanpur road	..	3	5	0
6.	Pur to Gordhanpur via Dhamat Bridge road	..	13	0	0
7.	Sikri-Hustumoli road	..	13	0	0
8.	Muzaffarnagar-Circular road from Janenth to Meerut road 1 mile, of which 5 fur. Pooea and 3 fur. Kutchha.	..	1	0	0
9.	Khatauli via Budhana to Kandhla road	..	29	0	0
10.	Bidauli to Chausana road	..	7	6	0
11.	Baheri Railway Feeder road	..	0	2	0
12.	Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road	..	6	4	0

V.—*Class Roads.*

1.	Meerut-Shamli-Karnal road	..	88	0	0
2.	Shamli-Delhi via Kandhla road	..	18	4	0
3.	Muzaffarnagar-Thana-Bhawan road	..	17	6	0
4.	Dooband-Bijnor road	..	15	1	0
5.	Muzaffarnagar-Jauli road	..	16	7	0
6.	Khatauli-Miranpur road	..	16	2	0
7.	Kandhla-Kairana road	..	7	0	0
8.	Pur-and-Bhukerheri road	..	12	2	0
9.	Circular road	..	4	1	0

VI.—*Class Roads.*

1.	Kairana-Jhinjhana road	..	9	0	0
2.	Gordhanpur-Manglore road	..	3	6	0
3.	Miranpur-Dharampur road	..	11	0	0

MARKETS.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Bazar.	Market days.
Muzaffarnagar.	Muzaffarnagar {	Muzaffarnagar .. Behari ..	Saturday. Sunday.
	Baghra .. {	Baghra .. Jasoi .. Amirnagar ..	Wednesday. Sunday. Tuesday.
	Charthawal {	Charthawal .. Kutesra ..	Friday. Thursday.
	Pur Chhapar {	Pur Qazi .. Basolira .. Chhapar .. Kamohra Tughalpur ..	Saturday and Tuesday. Tuesday. Friday. Wednesday.
	Gordhanpur ..	Gordhanpur ..	Friday.
	Kairana ..	Kairana ..	Monday and Thursday.
	Shamli .. {	Babri .. Bhaju .. Banat .. Bhabri ..	Monday. Thursday. Sunday. Wednesday
	Jhinjhana .. {	Jhinjhana .. Garhi Pukhta ..	Saturday. Sunday.
	Thana Bhawan {	Thana Bhawan .. Jalakabad .. Garhi Abdulla Khan .. Lohari .. Qutbgarh ..	Friday. Sunday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Do.
	Bidauli ..	Chousana ..	Friday.
Budhana..	Budhana .. {	Budhana .. Husainpur .. Khara ..	Tuesday and Thursday. Monday. Thursday.
	Shikarpur .. {	Basi .. Shahpur .. Umarpur .. Ghafurgarh .. Sisauli ..	Saturday, Do. Wednesday. Friday. Sunday.
	Kandhla .. {	Kandhla .. Gangeru ..	Saturday. Sunday.
	Jansath .. {	Jauli .. Jansath ..	Friday. Friday, Sunday and Wednesday.
		Kawal .. Tissang ..	Saturday and Tuesday. Monday.

MARKETS.—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Bazar.	Market days.
		Khatauli Mansurpur Jasaula Sarai Rasulpur Phulat Kailaudha Kalan Chandseena	Friday. Thursday and Saturday. Wednesday. Do. Monday. Thursday. Monday.
	Bhuma Sam- bhulhera.	Mirapur Sambalhera	Tuesday. Friday.
Jansath—(<i>concluded</i>).	Bhukerheri..	Bhukerheri Tissa Kakrauli Bera Sadat Morna Bhopa Belra Sikri	Monday. Sunday and Wednesday. Monday and Thursday. Saturday. Friday. Saturday. Tuesday. Thursday.

FAIRS.

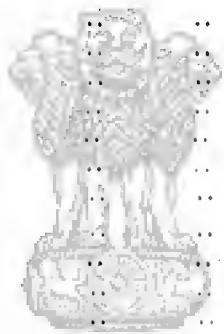
Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date	Average attendance.
Muzaffarnagar.	Muzaffarnagar.	Muzaffarnagar	Horse show ..	In March ..	5,000
			Ghat Mela ..	Chait Badi, 2nd, 9th	1,000
			Chhariyan Mela	Bhadon Badi, 1st	500
		Ramlila ..		Kanwar Sudi, 6th —11th.	4,000
	Charthawal.	Sarwat	Mustan Shah ..	Jaith every Thurs-day.	150
			Obhariyan ..	Bhadon Badi, 9th	200
			Ghantoli ..	Chait Badi, 2nd ..	500
		Charthawal ..	Debi ..	Chait Sudi, 8th ..	200
	Bghra ..	Budhai Kalan	Ramlila ..	Kuar Sudi, 6th —11th.	680
			Goga Pir ..	Bhadon Badi, 9th	200
		Haibatpur	Zahir Diwan ..	Jeth, 1st Sunday	150
			Ditto ..	Bhadon Badi, 9th	250
	Pur Chhapar.	Harsauli	Debi ..	Kuar Sudi, 14th ..	200
			Burha Babu ..	Chait Sudi, 2nd ..	150
		Pur Qazi ..	Obhariyan ..	I hadon Sudi, 8th	400
		Dayalpur	Jata Shankar Mahadeo.	Phagun Badi, 14th	500
Kairana.	Kairana.	Kairana	Chhariyan Khwa-jia Chisti.	J a m a d-u-s-Sapi, 13th, 19th.	5,000
			Obhariyan Debi	Chait Badi, 9th ..	400
		Ramra	Chandiash ..	Bhadon Sudi, 14th	400
			Dasehra ..	Jeth Sudi, 10th ..	6,000
	Shamli ..	Shamli	Kartik Mela ..	Kartik Sudi, 15th	6,000
			Daschra ..	Jeth Sudi, 10th ..	2,000
		Banat	Jogi D.s ..	Chait Sudi, 1st ..	700
			Burha Babu ..	Chait Sudi, 2nd ..	500
	Jhinjhana.	Jhinjhana	Urs Imam Sahib	Muharram, 11th ..	500
			Ditto ..	Moharram, 12th ..	3,000
		Thana Bhawan	Urs Hazrat Shah	Zi-1-Hijja, 29rd ..	400
			Goga Pir ..	Bhadon Sudi, 15th	2,000
Jansath.	Bhawan Thana.	Jalalabad ..	Urs Jubba Sharif	Rabi-ul-awwal, 3rd 5th.	2,000
		Bidauli ..	Pir Bahram ..	Thursdays in Jeth and Asarh.	1,000
	Jansath Jauli.	Jansath	Nisar Ali Mela	Jeth 2nd Friday	3,000
			Ghat Mela ..	Chait Badi, 2nd ..	3,000
		Pimora	Ramlila ..	Kuar Sudi, 1st ..	1,000
			Shakumbir Debi	Ditto ..	200
		Chhariyan ..	Bhadon Badi, 9th	1,000	
		Nisar Ali Mela	Jeth 2nd Thurs-day.	3,000	
	Tissang	Chhariyan ..	Sawan Badi, 9th ..	800	

FAIRS—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Jansath.—(concluded).	Bhukerheri.	Bhukerheri ..	Chhariyan ..	Sawan Sudi, 15th	8,000
		Bela ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,000
		Tissa ..	Ghat Mela ..	Chait Sudi, 18th	800
		Shukartar ..	Kartik Mela ..	Kartik Sudi, 14th	4,000
		Kakrauli ..	Jeth Mela ..	Jeth Sudi, 9th ..	4,000
			Urs ..	Rahi-ul-awwal, 17th	1,000
Budhana.	Bhuma Sambalhera.	Sambalhera ..	Ghat Mela ..	Chait Badi, 2nd ..	500
		Kithaura ..	Chhariyan ..	Sawan Sudi, 9th	1,000
		Miranpur ..	Ramlila ..	Kuar Sudi, 1st ..	3,000
		Dh. rampur Ghut	Ganesh Mela ..	Sawan Sudi, 15th	1,200
			Shakambir Dehi ..	Kuar Sudi, 2nd ..	1,000
			Ramnsumi ..	Chait Sudi, 2nd ..	2,000
Budhana.	Khatauli	Khatauli ..	Chhariyan ..	Kartik Mela ..	2,000
			Uchao Sarao-giyan ..	Bhadon Badi, 1st	3,000
				Chait ..	500
		Raipur Aterna	Piate Ji ..	Chait Badi, 6th ..	800
		Khera Mastan	Urs ..	Zi-l-Hijja, 28th ..	500
		Shoron ..	Urs Gharib Shah ..	Shawwal, 1st ..	200
Shikarpur.	Shikarpur	Mubarikpur ..	Chhariyan ..	Phagun Badi, 1st Tuesday.	1,000
		Shikarpur ..	Ditto ..	Bhadon Sudi, 14th	200

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Muzaffarnagr	..	..	..	..	Head office.
1. Budhana	..	..	..	..	Sub-office.
2. Jalalabad	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
3. Jansat ..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
4. Jhinjana	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
5. Kairana	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
6. Kandhla	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
7. Khatouli	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
8. Shahpur	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
9. Shamli	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
10. Thana Bhawan	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
11. Ghadhi Pukhta	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
1. Baghra	..	..	..	..	Branch office.
2. Basera ..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
3. Bhakarheri	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
4. Bhopa	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
5. Chhapar	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
6. Charthawal	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
7. Jasoi ..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
8. Jouli ..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
9. Mansurpur	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
10. Purkazi	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
11. Bahori	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
12. Sikri	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
13. Tissa ..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
14. Husainpur	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
15. Lohari	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
16. Miranpur	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
17. Bedouli	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
18. Chousana	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
19. Un ..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
20. Bhoura kalan	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
21. Maburikpur	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
22. Shekarpur	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
23. Sesouli	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
24. Babri	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
25. Banat	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
26. Kawal	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
27. Gordhanpur	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
28. Gadhi Abdulla Khan	..	..	..	..	Ditto.



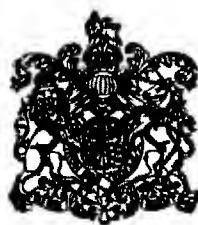
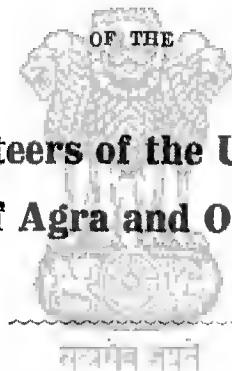
नवाबगढ़ सरपंज

MEERUT.

Supplementary notes and statistics to

VOLUME IV

**District Gazetteers of the United Provinces
of Agra and Oudh.**



ALLAHABAD :

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Volume B of the Meerut District Gazetteer.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

In order to give the authorities of the newly constituted province of Delhi more complete control of the area in the vicinity of the capital, all the villages within five miles of the railway bridge over the Jumna were transferred from this district to the Delhi province with effect from April 1st, 1915.

The total area transferred was 29,177 acres or approximately 46 sq. miles. The new boundary in this tract runs from the river bank five miles north of the railway bridge south of Loni town and circles round to a point on the road east of Shahdara. Thence it runs south to the border of Bulandshahr district. The town of Shahdara and the supposed site of the battle of Patparganj are included in the area transferred.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

After a long dry cycle such as the district has recently passed through attention is naturally focussed upon tracts, which are poorly irrigated, owing to the absence of canal distributaries and the impossibility of giving adequate protection by wells. These tracts include the portions of the Barnawa pargana between the Hindan and the Kirsani, where the water level is deep and irrigation expensive, the Sarawa pargana, which though formerly liable to water-logging, now suffers from inadequate well protection, the strips overhanging the Khadirs of the Jumna, Hindan and Ganges, to which canal protection has not been fully extended, portions of the Jumna Khadir in the Loni pargana, left in the district, and the tract between the Kali Nadi and eastern Chhoiya. Of these the Barnawa tract is fortunate in possessing facilities for sinking semi-permanent earthen wells. These, though deep, last a long time. The large Jat villages of the tract attain to a high standard of cultivation and though the struggle is severe in a dry year the tract has not suffered seriously. The Sarawa pargana does not present any great difficulties in the way of extension of well irrigation. In the strips

overhanging the Khadirs on the other hand well sinking is extremely difficult except in favoured parts such as a cluster of villages in the south-east of the Baghpat pargana. This difficulty is due apparently to the large amount of sand in the subsoil noticed in the account of the Hastinapur pargana and partly to the sub-soil water draining off at a low level into the adjacent khadir. There are probably few tracts in the district to which canal irrigation could be more advantageously extended than these tracts ; where this has been done as in the Puth pargana and portions of Kithore the light soil yields excellent crops ; projects are now in hand for extension between the Anupshahr branch and the Ganges Ravines. These Ravines are known throughout the district as Khola or undulating ground. There seems now to be some prospect of Mr. Gillan's scheme for a fuel and fodder reserved in the Khola at last being carried out. The afforestation officer has recently visited the tract and on his advice some experiments are to be taken in hand.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The Loni pargana has always been notorious for the precarious nature of its cultivation. The khadir owing to the proximity of Delhi is very fully cultivated in favourable seasons, but it is liable to damage, both from floods and drought and as remarked in the gazetteer probably receives less rainfall than any other part of the district. The Kali Nadi tract has lately caused a considerable amount of anxiety. The upper portion in the neighbourhood of Lawar and Phalaunda is fully protected by both masonry and earthen wells, but the middle portion in the Meerut tahsil is not so well protected. Rents are high owing to proximity to the city and to the fully irrigated tracts on both sides and relief measures have been necessary in several years lately.

The drainage lines described in the text have secured the greater part of the district from serious damage from flooding.

In a few cases the sudden heavy falls of rain characteristic of a dry cycle have caused local damage which has necessitated small extensions. On the whole one is tempted to wonder if it would not have been wiser when modelling the drains to have combined with this some measures of conservation of water by

floodgates to the principal tanks by which water could have been held up or drained off according to the character of the season.

THE GANGES KHADIR.

The dry cycle has not resulted in any great extension of cultivation in this tract. In the most extensive portion that lying in the Hastinapur pargana the records show 23,436 acres under cultivation in 1319 fasli as compared with 23,244 acres at settlement. While the corresponding figures for Kithore are 13,673 in 1319 fasli and 12,569 at Settlement, Garhmuktesar 12,567 in 1319 fasli and 13,324 at Settlement. Puth 8,698 compared with 10,727 at Settlement. The whole tract has changed little since the description of it in the gazetteer was written. It is not easy even after a time dry cycle to imagine that any great change is possible. The middle khadir is no doubt above the ordinary flood level but it does not seem to have been foreseen fifteen years ago that khadir lands are just as liable to damage from drought, as from floods. The soil is poor for the most part and owing to the nature of the sub-soil, irrigation from wells except to a very small extent is impossible. The water level is high, but the sinking of tubes presents difficulties, which have so far proved insuperable. The gazetteer mentions the improvement, which was then taken place in the Kithor pargana. The subsequent history of this area illustrates another of the difficulties in the way of securing stable cultivation in this very precarious tract. Extensive cultivation down to the river bank seems to have left the soil loose and at the mercy of the floods and large areas formerly fully cultivated in the neighbourhood of Khanpur are now dreary wastes of sand and jhao. Two considerable villages sites have been completely washed away. Lower down there seems some tendency to yet another danger of khadir cultivation, which is more marked on the east bank of the river in the Moradabad and Budaun districts. The river constantly threatens to break through the middle khadir ridge in heavy floods and tear through the tract under the high ground drained by the Burhganga. To this cause is attributed the absence of improvement in the lower portion of the khadir in the bay north of the bluff over the river at Puth; though locally the damage is set down to the building of Garhmuktesar railway

bridge, which is said to have upset the natural flow of the river.

CATTLE CENSUS.

The following table shows the result of census taken in 1899, 1904, 1908, 1914.

Year,	Bulls and bullocks.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Male buffala- oes.	Cows.	Cow buffala- oes.	Young stock.
1899	..	252,866	105,700	36,324	4,366	129,620	124,827
1904	..	253,586	108,760	..	3,708	132,327	128,618
1908-09	..	236,088	102,906	42,240	3,316	115,798	130,685
1914	..	243,484	105,812	44,886	3,610	118,414	139,949

It will thus be seen that there has been a steady decrease in all live-stock except cow-buffaloes for the years 1904 to 1908-09. But again from this year a steady improvement is noticeable, and there is every hope that the total stock will soon exceed the number registered in 1899, as all stock is now on the upward grade. The number of horses and ponies decreased from 18,811 in 1904 to 17,492 in 1908 but the number of mules increased, from 3,344 in 1909 to 4,090 in 1908-09.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The returns from the district under this head are as usual incomplete. There is always difficulty in ascertaining the true state of cattle disease owing to the reticence of people on this subject. The most common disease appears to have been Rinderpest: there was a severe outbreak of this scourge in 1910-1911, in the latter year there was also a severe outbreak of foot and mouth disease. Hemorrhagic septicaemia raged in 1910, and anthrax visited the district in 1908, 1911 and 1913. These figures apply exclusively to bovines, no figures are available for equines and others.

HEALTH.

The period has been remarkable for some very unhealthy years. For 3 years in succession from 1907 to 1909 and again in 1911 the deaths exceeded the births and in 3 years a death rate of over 50 per mille was recorded. The first serious epidemic of plague occurred in 1905 in which year tahsils, Hapur, Ghaziabad and Mowana were seriously affected. In 1906 the district was comparatively free from disease but a very serious

recrudescence took place in 1907 when the deaths exceeded 23,000 and again in 1911, the census year when the number of deaths exceeded 37,000 and the death rate from all causes rose to over 57 per mille. 7,000 deaths were recorded in both Mowana and Sardhana tahsils. The year 1908 will probably be long remembered for a severe outbreak of malaria which affected most of the neighbouring districts. The whole of this district was affected and the death rate rose in that year to 54·12 as compared with an average of 30·0 in 1891—1901. Baghpat, Ghaziabad and Hapur were particularly severely hit; the recorded death rates being 62·42, 64·92 and 52·26 per mille respectively. 1909 was also a bad year for malaria; but since then the outbreaks have been much milder and recorded deaths from the disease would probably be considerably lower but for the appearance of relapsing fever in parts of the district, which accounts for the number of deaths ascribed to malaria. The gazetteer gives support to the theory that canalisation is responsible for the high mortality from malaria; but however this may be in ordinary years it is certainly not true for the year of this severe epidemic. In 1908-09 the tracts most affected lay in the south and south-west portion of the district. Those in the south-west corner certainly showed a combination of high mortality and heavy irrigation but as those in Hapur tahsil were equally severely affected and at the same time comparatively sparsely irrigated no definite conclusion connecting these two phenomena can be formulated. Since the outbreak of 1908-09 systematic efforts have been made to popularise the use of quinine during epidemics; 100lbs. were distributed in 1908 and 126lbs. in 1909-10 at a total cost of over Rs. 2,090. The district was divided into circles and a very complete system of distribution organised by Rai Ratan Chand Sahib, then Secretary of the district board.

Quinine powders and pills were sold through zamindars and their agents, patwaris, tahsildars and stamp vendors. Since then travelling dispensaries and the introduction of quinine prophylaxis in schools have done much to popularise the use of the drug. Looking at the statistics we see that the average of fever mortality is 56,000 compared with an average of 42,000 in the decennium before, and in 1908 the number of deaths rose to 79,445.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES.

The district has three travelling dispensaries. They are under the charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The district is divided in 3 circles viz. Sardhana, Meerut tahsils in one, Baghpat and Ghaziabad in the 2nd and Mowana and Hapur in the 3rd circle.

These were established in July, 1911. They work by perambulation round villages.

40,267 persons were treated in 1914-15, and their popularity is increasing rapidly.

WELLS.

The recent day seasons have given a considerable incentive to the construction of masonry wells. Private enterprise has been stimulated by liberal advances of takavi. From 1309 to 1319 fasli approximately 1,433 masonry wells have been constructed with the aid of takavi. The returns for the year 1322 fasli show that there are now 16,606 masonry wells in the district against 10,878 at settlement. The increase is chiefly in the south of the district in the tracts which do not receive canal irrigation. In addition to this, improvements in the method of sinking tubes have resulted in increasing the supply in large numbers of existing wells. Tube sinking as a means of tapping a water bearing stratum below the bottom of the cylinder was first introduced by the agricultural department but independent borers chiefly from the Punjab are now common and their methods though somewhat slow generally give satisfaction. Further experiments in the way of convoluted tubes and power-lift are still in their infancy but it may be mentioned that the Army Remount department have successfully installed a pumping station which supplies water from the Kali Nadi and irrigates a considerable area inside the dépôt.

Page 68—RAILWAYS.

The two projected lines mentioned in the text, the Oudh and Rohilkhand branch from Meerut through Hapur to Bulandshahr and Khurja and the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway were completed in 1905 and 1907 respectively. The first has stations in this district at Kharkheda, Panchi, and Hapur.

The latter has stations at Noli, Gothra, Khekra, Baghpat Road, Sujra, Baraut, Baoli, Kasimpur Kheri, and has already raised the towns of Khekra, and Baraut to the status of important grain markets. Incidentally it has been the cause of a great reduction of traffic across the Jumna through Baghpat, though there can be little doubt that improvements to road communications across the river would lead to a revival as the character of the harvests on the different sides of the river differ considerably and there is considerable interchange. In connection with the Light Railway systematic improvement of the feeder roads has been undertaken by the District Board with the aid of government grants. The project for extension to Meerut is still in abeyance but surveys have been recently completed for another light railway on the east of the district connecting the headquarters town with Parichatgarh and thence with Garhmuktesar and Roorkee.

ROADS.

The metalling of the Bijnor road as far as Mowana has been completed. The road has been continued through the town to the bank of the Anupshahr Canal in order to give through communication with the flour mills on the canal. Subscriptions have been raised recently for the metalling of the connection between Sikhera on the Hapur Garhmuktesar railway and Kuchesar in the Bulandshahr District. With the aid of these and grants from the two district boards the road will probably be constructed in the near future. The metalling of the Sardhana-Daurala road was completed in March 1913. As noted elsewhere the consequent shortening of the distance from the railway has not yet had the effect of improving the Sardhana markets.

The list of unmetalled roads has been revised according to the scheme prepared in connection with the revision of District Board financial arrangements. The Board will now be able to devote ample funds to the upkeep of the main arteries which have classified as second class. Some of them have been already raised and improved and it is to be hoped that it will be possible to remove the reproach against them in a few years time. A high standard of cultivation and the numerous irrigation channels of all sizes which confine the limits of the roads and tracks renders the maintenance of unmetalled communications in this

district exceptionally difficult. This is so much the case that the District Board finds itself constantly called on to assist local enterprise to rescue quite important tracks from the condition of narrow drains much below the level of the neighbouring fields. Encroachments on roads of all classes are common and require constant attention.

The following is a list of unmetalled roads in the Meerut District under the control of the District Board :—

Serial no.	Name of road.	Mileage.
SELECTED ROADS.		
<i>Tahsil Baghpat.</i>		
1	Baraut Chhaprauli	9
2	Do. Shamli	11
3	Do. Daha	18
4	Do. Binauli	8
5	Do. Kotana	6
6	Do. Baghpat	11
7	Faghpat Khekra	9
8	Aminnagar Sarai metalled road	4
9	Baghpat Muradnagar	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	Sarupur Sujra	2
<i>Tahsil Mowana.</i>		
1	Meerut Bijnor	15
2	Mowana Phalaunda	9
3	Do. Kitbor	16
4	Meerut Parichhatgarh	18
5	Mowana Hastinapur via Ganeshpur	6
<i>Tahsil Ghaziabad.</i>		
1	Shahdara Loni-Baghpat	11
2	Baghpat Muradnagar	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	Hapur Begamabad-Niwari	14
4	Faridnagar road	2
<i>Tahsil Hapur.</i>		
1	Hapur Begamabad-Niwari	6
2	Salarpur Bahadurgarh	4
3	Sikhera Kutesar	4
<i>Tahsil Meerut.</i>		
1	Meerut Binauli	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Do. Parichhatgarh	8
<i>Tahsil Sardhana.</i>		
1	Sardhana Binauli	14
2	Meerut Do.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	Do. Shamli	11

Serial no.	Name of road.	Mileage.
NON-SELECTED ROADS.		
<i>Meerut tahsil.</i>		
1	Sardhana to Daula ..	8
2	Hapur to Bogamabad-Baghpat ..	4
3	Meerut to Sardhana ..	4
<i>Hapur tahsil.</i>		
1	Babugarh to Syana ..	6
2	Dasna to Dhaulana-Gulaothi ..	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Ghaziabad tahsil.</i>		
1	Gaziabad to Loni ..	7
2	Muradnagar to Jalalabad ..	3
3	Hapur to Begamabad-Baghpat ..	3
4	Niwari to Patha ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	Dasna to Dhaulana-Gulaothi ..	14
6	Farrukhnagar to Shahdara ..	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	Faridnagar to Dhaulana-Pilkhuwa ..	9
<i>Baghpot tahsil.</i>		
1	Chhaprauli to Tanda ..	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
2	Khekra to Katha ..	5
3	Sardhana to Daula ..	7
4	Kirthal to Tanda ..	7
5	Baghpot to Kotana ..	15
<i>Sardhana tahsil.</i>		
1	Meerut to Lawar Phalaunda ..	13
2	Do. to Sardhana ..	4
3	Sardhana to Daula ..	6
4	Do. to Mulhera ..	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Mowana tahsil.</i>		
1	Meerut to Lawar-Phalaunda ..	4
2	Mowana to Salarpur ..	6
3	Kithaur to Baisuma ..	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Village tracks</i>		
1	Begamabad to Pasonda (Ghaziabad) ..	3
2	Lawar to Daurala (Sardhana) ..	4
3	Mowana to Mirwan (Mowana) ..	3
4	Khekra to Baragaon (Baghpot) ..	3
5	Panchi to Sarawa (Hapur) ..	3
6	Kirthal to Kasimpur Kheri ..	4
7	Incholi to Mohiuddinpur (Meerut) ..	2
8	Jafrabad to Ferry road ..	1

CENSUS.

The main facts noticeable in connection with census comparison of the years 1901 and 1911 is a decrease of over 20,000 as compared with a large increase in the decennium before the actual figures being 15,90,175 in 1901 against 15,19,864 in 1911. Meerut district has suffered severely from plague, while Baghpat, Ghaziabad and Hapur were hit more or less severely by the malaria epidemic of 1908. The birth rate (41·5) exceeds the death rate (39·2) by 2·3 which seems to show that the population has not lost so severely as the figures indicate. It is also quite possible that this decrease is due to, movements of population to avoid plague which was very severe at census time. Indeed Meerut was suffering worse than any other district in the province. The rate of increase as shown by the vital statistics and decrease shown by the census statistics closely approximate to the similar figures for the whole province, but in the latter case emigration explains them.

The distribution of the population among the main religions will appear from the following figures :—

		1901.	1911.
Hindus	..	1,145,728	1,124,867
Sikhs	..	360	2,706
Jains	..	16,930	16,935
Mohammadans	..	359,895	344,888
Christians	..	12,203	18,142
Aryas	..	5,056	11,797

Christians, Aryas, and Sikhs continued to increase.

LEADING MEN.

Since the completion of the last Gazetteer the following changes among the leading men have to be recorded :—

Sheikh Hafiz Abdul Karim Khan, Bahadur, C. I. E., died on November 7th, 1915, and was succeeded by Sheikh Wahid-uddin Khan Bahadur, Chowdhri Debi Singh of Asora (deceased) has been succeeded by Rai Raghbir Narain Singh, Sahib. Hakim Mukarrab Husain Khan has died without a successor. Hafiz Abdul Rahim of Bahadurgarh has been succeeded by his son Hakim Ubedullah Khan. Hakim Hamid Husain Khan of Meerut City has left as successor his son Sadiq Husain. Muhammad Khurshed Ali Khan, of Baghpat has died leaving Mohammad Jamshed Ali Khan, his

son as successor. Musammat Dharm Koer of Landhora died on 12th November, 1912. She was succeeded by Chowdhri Balwant Singh her adopted son, now in possession of the whole estate. Munshi Mohammad Sadiq, a Deputy Magistrate in the Irrigation department, has also died.

PRESSES AND NEWSPAPERS.

There are 34 presses in Meerut district, all save two are in Meerut. Seven are in cantonments and the remaining 25 are in the city. There is no Press at Sardhana now.

NEWSPAPERS.

Altogether 29 newspapers are published in the district. The "District Gazette" is a fortnightly paper published in Urdu by the District Board, Meerut, and printed at the Faiz-i-am Press. It contains miscellaneous news. Annual subscription is 14 annas. Another paper "Saudagar" is printed weekly, in the Ram Machine Press. It contains articles of general interest and has an Arya Samaj bias; its annual subscription is Re. 1-4-0. Two more important papers are published in the district—the "Asre-Jadid" and the "Uswai Hasna." They both are printed in the Asre-Jadid Press and contain quotations and essays on Mohammedanism and comments on the Quran. A Hindi monthly paper named the "Bharat Mahila" is printed in Hindi at the Bhasker Press. Advocating an advance in woman's position. Its annual subscription is Re. 1-8-0. The rest are monthly journals which deal chiefly with religious matters. Of these there are two Magazines, one is the Parish Magazine and the other is the Meerut College Magazine.

SOCIETIES.

There are about 120 societies in the Meerut District, the most important of which are detailed below :—

(1) The Vaish Maha Sabha was established in 1894. There are about 250 members. It supports a Vaish orphanage institution which is prospering. There are 102 orphans who are given free education, food and lodging. It is a registered body.

(2) The Rajbans Vaish Agarwal Sabha is also a Registered body. There are about 80 members. This Sabha supports a Rajbans Agarwal Boarding House. It was established in 1897.

(3) The United Provinces Maha Sabha Mandal is a body of the Sanatan Dharam Samajists and was established in 1915. There are about one thousand members. Paid lecturers have been deputed to preach the old orthodox Hindu religion and militate against the influence of other religions. This Sabha also looks after Hindu temples. All the Sanatan Dharam Sabhas of the Province work under this Mandal.

(4) There is also a depressed classes society in the Meerut city which supports a school in which low caste boys are taught. There are about 50 members and it was established in 1912.

(5) The Muslim League District Branch was established in 1909 and there are about 50 members. The league looks after the rights and interests of the Mohammedans of Meerut.

There are about 12 Gaushalas in the District. Their aim is to save cattle from slaughter.

There are other societies such as the Arya Samaj, Sanatan Dharam Kayasths, Rajputs, Jats, Mohammedan and Lodha Communities but they are of less importance.

The Meerut Association and the Theosophical society are flourishing.

Mention might also be made of the Said Manzil club, open to all denominations opened in 1913. Its functions are social, its numbers small and the less expensive Jubilee club which occupies a portion of the town hall.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION.

From the recent census statistics it appears that the number of male literates in Meerut increased from 56 to 63 per mille and females from 2 to 6 per mille in the decennium 1901 to 1911. In 1911 82 males were literate in English as compared with 69 in 1901 and 57 in 1891 per ten thousand of the population; of females 12 in 1911 compared with 9 in 1901, and 8 in 1891. The number of Hindu males per mille who were literate in 1911 was 58 per mille compared with 41 Mohammadans per mille but 5 Mohammadan females per mille were literate as compared with 4 Hindus.

EDUCATION.

Table XVIII shows that extension has been rapid during these 10 years. The district is now on the eve of embarking

on the systematic scheme for the extension of Primary education recently evolved. This for the first time will bring the educational authorities into touch with the needs of the district as a whole instead of concerning themselves as they have hitherto with the few villages in which schools happen to have been established. The slight set back to progress in the year 1908-09 was due principally to change in system and uncertainty as to the future plan of campaign.

Facilities for English education at headquarters have been greatly developed. There are now in existence the following schools teaching up to the High standard; the Government High school, Nanak Chand Anglo-Sanskrit school, the Faiz-i-am school, the Deonagri School and the Church Mission High School in the city and the A. V. High School in cantonments. In addition to this the English school at Hapur has been raised recently to the High standard. The committees of the Faiz-i-am and Deonagri schools are acquiring spacious sites in the vicinity of the city on which it is intended to erect school buildings suitable for modern requirements. The chief need now is the improvement of hostel facilities. English classes in the Tahsili schools have been abolished in accordance with recent policy but the demand for English education in the smaller towns still continues and is met principally by private schools which have a precarious existence.

RENTS AND ASSETS SINCE THE LAST SETTLEMENT.

The settlement in almost all tracts is already extremely light. Many estates now receive in rents 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ times of the Revenue and in many of the circles the average of non-occupancy rent is now more than 0.8-0 in the rupee higher than it was at settlement. For the whole district the average of occupancy rents has risen from Rs. 5.41 per acre to Rs. 5.64 in 1319 Fasli and is still on the increase. For Non-occupancy rents the corresponding figures are Rs. 7.24 rising to Rs. 10.58. The following comparison between the principal classes of holding in 1311 Fasli and 1319 Fasli is perhaps worth putting on record.

Statement showing classification of holdings for 1319 fasil or 1911-12 and 1811 fasil or 1904.

District.	Area of holdings in acres.										Remarks.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15
1918.	Held by zamindars other than Sir, and Thakedars outlivesation.														
Meerut ..	2,27,387	2,56,222	7,504	..	16,702	2,69,718	63,765	46,252	2,61,492	11,49,032	37,978	4,91,118	18,179		
1811.															
Meerut ..	2,46,323	2,49,412	7,615	..	7,195	2,78,851	70,864	26,979	2,60,380	11,47,624	23,533	5,03,355	14,571		
	*														

Years before 1311 being classified on a different principal are not included.

Page 23.—EXCISE (PAGE 140-141).

The District Officer writing in 1910 noted as follows :—

There are now 104 shops licensed for the sale of Country Liquor as against 77 in 1902. In the last six years the average derived from duty and licence fees amounts to Rs. 2,15,159. The results of the policy of Government in restricting consumption and increasing duty are strikingly shown.

In 1907-08 the revenue derived was Rs. 51,000 greater than in 1902, while the amount consumed actually decreased by 7,000 gallons.

The average receipts from opium for the last 6 years amount to Rs. 50,638. The average consumption has been about 76 maunds.

The total receipts from drugs have risen from Rs. 31,767 in 1903-04 to Rs. 43,091 in 1908-09. The average consumption of charas for the last 6 years has been only 38 maunds.

Excluding the year of scarcity 1908, excise receipts have maintained a high level. In 1908-09 the total receipts were Rs. 3,06,417 but the average for the last 6 years was Rs. 3,74,080. The average for 1898-1902 being Rs. 2,69,314, it is obvious the prosperity of the district has been more than maintained.

Since 1908-09 the total receipts have uniformly increased, though the number of shops for the sale of spirit, drugs and opium has declined during the decennium. A decrease of 79 country spirit shops 14 drug and 7 opium shops are recorded between 1902 and 1912, which is being maintained at the present time. In 1908-09 and 1909-10 consumption of country spirits decreased but with the exception of these 2 years ; the period marks a steady rise. The consumption of charas was exceptionally low in 1909 and this drug appears to be losing popularity. The average consumption of opium for the last 3 years of this period was considerably below the average, a decrease which is apparently steadily maintained.

Page 24.—LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

Two of the remaining municipalities, Mowana and Sardhana have since been reduced to the status of notified areas. Shahdara was transferred to the Delhi Province from April 1st, 1915.

In all these notified areas octroi has been replaced by a tax on circumstances and property. Baraut owing to the opening of

the Shahdara-Saharanpur light railway in 1907 has expanded rapidly ; Baghpat on the other hand has declined. The old town has been excluded from the limits of the notified area ; which now has a population of only 2,976 persons. The town is at some distance from the light railway and its trade has gone to Baraut and Khehra. The other notified areas remain more or less in a state of stagnation. Efforts were made to improve the condition of Sardhana by giving it direct connection with the railway but so far the new road has not had much effect on the trade of the town as the cultivators of the neighbourhood still prefer to take their produce direct to the big markets in Meerut. Schemes for the improvement of drainage in Mawana, Baraut, Sardhana, and Pilkhua are now in hand and will probably be carried out with the aid of government grants.

In the Meerut municipality a tax on houses and lands was introduced in 1904-05. The poorer classes of houses were exempted two years after. Subsequently the assessments were overhauled by a deputy collector, whose services were lent by Government ; with the result that income under this head was considerably improved. In 1907 a special grant was made by Government for the improvement of nazul property in civil lines. The income and expenditure include large sums collected and handed over to the cantonment authorities ; in addition to the amount paid by the latter for water supplied to them. The totals given in the statement are therefore misleading. In Hapur the municipal boundary was extended in 1906 to include the area in direction of the railway junction. Trade received fresh impetus from the opening of the Hapur Khurja railway. Expansion was checked at first by local dissensions but development has since been rapid and the town now is now one of the chief centres for grain storage in this and the surrounding districts. A new ganj has recently been built in the neighbourhood of the railway junction and a siding has been constructed at a total cost to the municipality of about Rs. 50,000, but local dissensions are again hampering the success of this new development. The affairs of the municipality have been managed under the guidance of a non-official chairman since 1913. In 1910-11 a government grant of Rs. 1,00,000 was received for the carrying out of a drainage

scheme. This has since been completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,44,935. In Ghaziabad the municipality has been under a non-official chairman since 1909. Octroi on grain and sugar was abolished in 1904 and on all other articles in 1913. The municipality now derives its income from a tax on houses and lands supplemented by a tax on circumstances and property and one in grain dealings. A drainage scheme has been prepared but has not yet been carried out. Both here and in Hapur local opinion is not favourable to the proposals of the sanitary department to combine a water supply scheme with the arrangements necessary for the flushing of the drains. An ambitious scheme for the complete remodelling of the drainage system of Meerut has been prepared but this still awaits further enquiries into the possibilities of combining it with an electric supply scheme and a tube well installation for supplementing the water supply.

In the Act XX towns considerable progress in the way of improvements to sanitation has taken place since the towns were relieved from police charges in 1st April, 1914. In Khekra and Garhmuktesar the main lines of drainage have improved with the aid of Government grants. The provisions of the act have been withdrawn from Kutana, Dhaulana and Baisuma.

DISTRICT BOARD.

The rise in educational receipts between 1906 and 1908 was due to contributions made by municipalities and notified areas to the Board, which took over all their schools. Since then the tendency in the larger towns has been in the opposite direction. The three municipalities are now arranging to take back the management of their primary schools. The large increase in receipts and expenditure under the head "scientific" is due to the incorporation of the Garmuktesar and Nauchandi fair accounts. The district board now manages both these fairs but spends all the income derived from them on improvements to the arrangements. A whole time paid secretary was appointed in 1908. The accounts for the years 1908 to 1912 include large items on account of the sale of the old headquarters hospital and the construction of the Ludovic Porter Hospital. This building was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,38,806 in 1912 and opened by the Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Hewett on 18th December,

1911. It provides greatly improved accommodation for patients both male and female and is probably one of the finest and best equipped hospitals in the Provinces. The female dispensary cost Rs. 79,991. The old buildings were sold to the municipality and are now used as municipal offices. Educational developments and improvement to communications are mentioned elsewhere. The introduction of travelling dispensaries primarily to cope with plague and malaria is also mentioned in the notes on Chapter I. A scheme for village sanitation has been recently started under which villages are given a grant partly from Government funds towards the upkeep of a permanent sanitary staff. This scheme is now in force in some 37 villages and is on the whole working successfully in spite of some local opposition.

The district board has received the full income from local rates since the close of the period and is now working under a system which provides standards of expenditure fixed by Government for the most important branches of its activities.

RATAUL. PLATE OF CHAHADAEVA. ADD TO CHAPTER V.

Some 30 years ago a copper plate was discovered in Rataul, a village in the Baghpur pargana of this district bearing an inscription in old Sanskrit language. It was discovered by a resident of the village of Rataul while he was excavating a piece of land for old bricks. The plate which is said to have been embedded in a domical structure 10 or $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface was broken to pieces by the diggers and all save one of the fragments are said to have been lost. This is much to be regretted for so much of the inscription as remains is of considerable interest.

This surviving fragment was acquired for the Director-General of Archaeology in 1911 by Mr. J. R. Pearson, I. C. S., District Officer of Meerut. It measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ " in width at the top by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in height. It is complete only on the upper side but a rough estimate of the total breadth of the fragment may be formed with the help of the missing portions of the verses that remain. It is impossible however to find out the entire height or the total number of lines as it is not known what portion of the plate is broken off at the bottom. As deciphered by one of the epigraphists of the Archaeological Department Mr. Raya Ram

Satmi, M. A., it appears that the extant portion of the document consists of parts of 6 lines.

The language of the inscription, as far as it goes is metrical Sanskrit with the exception of the first line. The first verse, which is in the Arya Mitre, covers the entire extant portion of line 2. The object of the document was presumably to record a gift of land to one or more Brahmins. The donor was the chief heir apparent, the illustrious Chahadadeva, whose name is engraved in large characters in the top line. The then ruler is praised highly and is described as "lord of the land of Sakambhari."

The surviving portion of the inscription supplies no clue as to the place of Chahadadeva in the Chahamana pedigree. There is one thing, however, about this prince which seems to be fairly certain namely that he is the same as the ruler of that name who flourished at Marwar (ancient Nalapure) in Gwalior state in the first half of the 13th century A. D.

NOTE TO FACE TABLE II.

The distribution of police circles has undergone certain changes during the last 10 years. The number of police stations was reduced from 33 to 22 under the revised scheme of Mr. Hoskius, with effect from 17th November, 1907, and the following police stations were abolished :—1. Bakser Khera, 2. Kanker Khera, 3. Mau Khas, 4. Dhaulana, 5. Muradnagar, 6. Loni, 7. Baleni, 8. Buxar, 9. Bahadurgarh, 10. Khanpore, 11. Daha. Bobakpur and Laliana noted in table II were only temporary police stations. Further re-distribution has since taken place owing to the transfer of the Shahdara area to Delhi, and the old police station at Baleni has been re-opened. A revised list of police stations with populations will be found in table II.

NOTE TO FACE TABLE XIII.

The decrease in income and number of assessees from 1903-04 is due to the abolition of assessments on incomes under Rs. 1,000.

The following table, giving a consolidated account of the area under each of the most common and important crops from 1316 to 1323 can be utilised for the purpose of comparison of increase or decrease for any particular crop throughout the whole district.

In 1912 the barren area in the district was reduced to 1,70,267 as compared with 1,77,429 in 1902.

Year.	Babi.				Kharif.							
	Total area in acres.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Barley.	Gram and peas.	Other crops.	Total area in acres.	Maize.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Other crops.
1316 ..	633,657	277,260	77,563	22,910	62,037	148,945	43,042	697,987	113,340	92,317	79,527	109,247
1317 ..	708,031	296,017	103,637	20,415	64,231	183,143	50,588	698,019	109,583	73,458	57,190	128,016
1318 ..	747,973	325,072	115,945	19,810	47,400	187,919	51,327	688,329	115,104	68,508	45,996	131,063
1319 ..	911,278	368,609	126,497	23,142	66,817	252,112	74,301	563,516	68,522	63,866	39,998	146,809
1320 ..	736,678	323,334	105,928	18,285	63,830	183,180	62,061	681,278	103,588	69,898	47,439	145,439
1321 ..	589,315	293,977	20,319	17,467	60,927	99,174	48,051	677,757	92,804	65,851	50,663	154,012
1322 ..	772,328	314,734	94,362	14,144	52,771	238,540	57,777	679,856	97,755	75,207	58,434	129,919
1323 ..	733,550	282,318	111,253	14,243	49,448	218,047	58,241	655,366	121,288	68,951	36,228	121,673
												317,346

* Records before 1816 have been prepared on a different principle and under different heads and cannot therefore be included in the above.

RAINFALL. CHAPTER I, PAGE 31.

In view of the importance and precarious nature of the rainfall it is thought as well to add a statement showing the figures for the last 10 years since the compilation of the 1901 Gazetteer. The Monsoon rainfall all over the district is light and uncertain and its character is of very great importance to the prosperity of the district in spite of the protection afforded by canals. Not only are these considerable tracts, which do not enjoy this protection, but even in the canal tracts, during the dry cycle through which the district has been passing, inadequate rainfall in the catchment area coupled with greatly increased demand has so reduced the supply available in the canals that the outturn has been seriously affected.

APPENDIX I RAINFALL.

Years.	From 1st June to 30th September.	From 1st October to 31st January.	From 1st February to 31st May.	Total.	Remarks.
1901-02 ..	17.9	0.3	0.6	18.8	
1902-03 ..	28.3	1.7	0.5	30.5	
1903-04 ..	18.0	0.9	3.9	22.8	
1904-05 ..	24.4	3.2	2.4	30.0	

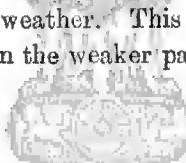
Year.	From 1st April to 31st August.	From 1st September to 31st October.	From 1st November to 31st March.	Total.	Remarks.
1905-06 ..	8.65	2.68	4.96	16.29	
1906-07 ..	22.00	2.56	5.33	36.89	
1907-08 ..	11.07	..	1.64	12.71	
1908-09 ..	28.28	.69	1.42	30.89	
1909-10 ..	27.90	5.62	2.59	36.11	
1910-11 ..	15.47	18.76	5.51	34.74	
1911-12 ..	5.35	14.14	4.09	23.58	
1912-13 ..	17.70	12.10	2.56	32.36	

HARVESTS.

In the following note the rainfall figures taken from season and crop reports from 1905 onwards are (a) early monsoon from April to August (b) late monsoon period from September and October. The normal figures for these periods are 19.99 and 4.87 respectively. It will be seen from the table preceding that a change in statistical methods was introduced after 1904-05 up to that time the period had been divided (a) from 1st June to 30th September, (b) from 1st October to 31st January, (c) from 1st February to 31st May. The years in the decennium which call for special comment are 1905-06, 1907-08 and 1911-12. In 1905-06 the rainfall in both these periods was half the normal. The sugarcane crop was particularly poor yielding only 50% of the normal outturn. The loss was due partly to defective seed-canapes which had suffered much from the frost but mainly to the drought. Fortunately the price of gur was higher than in recent years, so that money loss was much reduced. Parganas Loni and Barnawa with fewer facilities for irrigation than the west of the District had poor crops in both seasons. The wheat crop was 25 per cent. below normal, Bajra 50 per cent. Maize and gram 40 per cent. each, and cotton 25 per cent. below normal. Suspension of Rs. 55,567, of the Kharif revenue was sanctioned, but as the revenue administration report shows unexpected rain in February partially saved the situation, and all except 890 of this amount was collected. The sum of 890, which appertained to pargana Loni, was converted into remission, and a further sum of Rs. 34,570 was remitted at the rabi harvest on account of damage done by hail. In 1907 the early monsoon rainfall only amounted to 4.07". No rain fell in September and October. Wheat was 35 per cent. below the normal; Barley, 25 per cent.; Maize, 40 per cent.; Gram, 55 per cent.; and Cotton, 50 per cent. In this year the Kharif was sown a month later owing to early droughts and Rabi crops suffered from want of rain at the time of sowing. The remission for Kharif and Rabi crops harvests was Rs. 80,064 and Rs. 47,365 respectively. The suspension was Rs. 20,6,784 and Rs. 1,47,421 respectively. In 1911-12 the early monsoon rainfall was only 5.35" but abundant rain amounting to 14.4" fell in the latter period and ensured a good Rabi.

Sugarcane was 20 per cent. and Cotton 30 per cent. below the normal. There was no remission or suspension of Revenue. In 1913-14 rainfall was 8.3" below normal. 20" fell from April 1st to August 31st, and the Kharif crop did not suffer severely. No remission or suspension of Revenue was allowed for this harvest. The Rabi crop suffered from scanty rain in the late monsoon period (0.53") and in the cold weather wheat was 25 per cent. below normal. Rs. 1,08,985-12-0 remission and Rs. 61,899-9-6 suspension was allowed for Rabi 1321. Sugarcane was 40 per cent. below normal; Gram, 55 per cent.; and Cotton, 20 per cent.

Harvests were satisfactory in the other years in the decennium. The district was particularly fortunate in reaping good harvests in the years succeeding droughts up to 1913-14. The harvests of 1914-15 proved however disappointing and the monsoon of 1915 was again seriously short, and was followed by an exceptionally dry cold weather. This has resulted in a certain amount of depression in the weaker parts of the district.



नवरात्रि नवमी



सत्यमेव जयते

Gazetteer of Meerut.



APPENDIX.

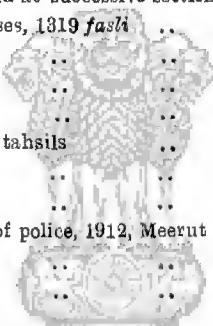
सत्यमेव जयते

GAZETTEER OF MEERUT.

APPENDIX.

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नवायन नवायन

TABLE I.—Population by talukas 1911.

Taluk.	Total.			Hindus.			Mohammedans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3		5	6		7	8		9	10	
Meerut ..	384,466	184,163	160,303	232,010	127,303	104,707	96,928	52,946	43,977	5,533	3,914	1,619
Ghaziabad ..	278,748	149,072	129,676	216,354	116,382	100,022	59,450	31,203	28,247	2,944	1,537	1,407
Mewana ..	197,534	106,252	91,282	147,288	79,530	67,758	48,959	26,026	22,933	1,287	696	591
Bagpat ..	294,283	159,756	134,527	247,004	134,100	112,904	43,677	23,614	20,063	3,602	2,042	1,560
Sardhana ..	162,665	89,319	73,346	127,547	70,420	57,127	32,845	17,641	15,204	2,7	1,258	1,015
Harput ..	251,668	133,743	117,925	186,102	99,406	86,696	63,034	33,042	29,992	2,532	1,295	1,237
Total ..	1,519,364	822,305	697,059	1,156,305	627,091	629,214	344,888	184,472	160,446	18,171	10,743	7,429

Meerut District

TABLE II.—Population of the police circles distributed by Religion.

District.	Name of thana. District of thana.	Population.			Hindus.			Mohammedans.			Others.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Meerut	1,619,364	822,305	697,059	1,124,887	609,606	515,261	344,888	184,472	160,416	49,609	28,227	21,382		
Baghpat	69,472	37,904	31,568	55,433	30,210	25,223	10,668	5,826	4,842	3,371	1,868	1,503		
Bharout	81,543	44,512	37,031	64,426	55,167	29,269	11,721	6,351	5,870	5,396	2,994	2,402		
Begamabad	80,606	42,680	37,986	63,986	34,006	29,930	15,873	8,213	7,660	8,57	4,61	3,96		
Binauli	76,538	42,322	34,216	59,780	33,176	26,604	10,949	5,965	4,984	5,809	3,181	2,628		
Bisuma	21,645	11,935	9,710	18,383	10,117	8,216	2,693	1,458	1,235	619	360	259		
Chhaprauli	73,154	35,537	35,537	57,815	26,363	12,359	6,729	5,630	3,617	2,013	1,604			
Daurala	48,956	26,659	22,307	38,156	20,751	17,405	9,979	5,499	4,480	821	439	382		
Garhmuktesar	86,631	45,595	40,036	62,026	33,114	28,912	12,099	10,832	6,74	382	292			
Ghaziaabadi	76,202	41,010	35,192	55,098	29,750	25,348	17,989	9,592	8,997	3,115	1,668	1,447		
Hapur	103,695	65,163	38,532	77,006	41,104	35,902	25,007	13,181	11,826	1,682	878	804		
Jain	80,250	42,893	37,417	63,774	34,911	29,561	15,745	8,246	7,499	7,33	376	357		
Khardhaula	54,208	28,644	25,364	39,984	21,350	18,634	13,419	6,889	6,630	805	405	400		
Khekrah	70,114	37,783	32,331	59,281	22,081	27,200	8,929	4,708	4,221	1,904	994	910		
Kithor	48,666	25,778	22,888	29,975	16,142	13,833	17,941	9,225	8,716	7,50	411	369		
Lalkurti	30,915	16,497	14,418	22,131	11,827	10,304	8,754	4,666	4,098	30	14	16		
Mawana	74,902	40,545	34,357	56,675	30,557	26,119	16,247	8,914	7,388	1,979	1,074	905		
Meerut	160,421	90,509	69,912	92,777	52,086	40,691	59,561	32,861	26,700	8,083	5,632	2,521		
Parichhatgar	60,455	32,335	28,110	44,332	23,781	20,551	13,755	7,302	6,453	2,368	1,252	1,116		
Pilkaura	74,212	39,524	34,088	54,294	29,106	21,188	18,446	9,619	8,827	1,472	799	673		
Sadr Bazar	13,924	7,635	6,289	10,782	5,811	4,971	2,684	1,684	1,200	258	140	118		
Sardhana	86,127	46,997	39,130	59,757	32,793	26,864	21,896	11,675	10,220	4,474	2,595	1,946		
Shahdara	47,638	25,858	21,810	39,734	21,651	18,083	7,142	3,779	3,363	792	428	364		

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891 ..	47,860	25,904	21,956	34·40	39,878	21,189	18,689	28·66	
1892 ..	48,208	26,108	22,100	34·65	51,291	27,676	23,615	36·86	
1893 ..	58,157	30,950	27,207	41·79	38,747	17,981	15,766	24·25	
1894 ..	63,724	33,776	29,948	45·79	49,644	26,853	23,291	35·68	
1895 ..	66,152	34,884	31,318	47·54	41,945	22,309	19,636	30·14	
1896 ..	59,022	30,992	28,030	42·42	45,583	24,631	20,952	32·76	
1897 ..	58,142	30,772	27,370	41·78	39,648	20,703	18,945	28·49	
1898 ..	62,108	32,658	29,450	44·63	42,148	21,975	20,168	30·29	
1899 ..	73,765	38,674	35,091	53·01	42,984	22,298	20,686	30·89	
1900 ..	61,582	32,485	29,097	44·26	48,470	25,148	23,322	34·83	
1901 ..	68,988	33,707	30,281	41·54	47,376	24,253	23,123	30·76	
1902 ..	69,215	36,253	32,962	44·94	66,326	33,942	32,384	43·06	
1903 ..	68,426	36,151	32,275	44·48	59,194	29,990	29,204	38·43	
1904 ..	70,039	36,817	33,222	45·47	48,224	24,031	24,193	31·31	
1905 ..	67,278	35,714	31,564	43·68	57,450	28,296	29,154	37·80	
1906 ..	66,797	35,239	31,558	43·87	51,433	26,879	25,054	38·39	
1907 ..	61,041	32,082	28,959	39·63	79,560	39,550	40,010	51·66	
1908 ..	60,884	32,166	28,718	39·53	83,361	42,094	41,267	54·12	
1909 ..	50,504	26,139	24,365	32·78	56,388	29,103	27,280	36·50	
1910 ..	61,041	31,926	29,115	39·68	54,857	28,407	26,450	35·61	
1911 ..	66,786	34,925	31,811	43·33	89,220	43,945	45,275	57·92	

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	All causes.	Total deaths from—					
		Plague,	Cholera,	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	..	39,878	..	924	2	37,949	315
1892	..	51,291	..	3,553	3	48,603	323
1893	..	33,747	..	61	5	32,558	234
1894	..	49,644	..	13	22	47,777	317
1895	..	41,945	..	25	5	39,906	235
1896	..	45,583	..	338	255	43,483	120
1897	..	39,648	..	2	101	38,271	126
1898	..	42,143	..	5	3	40,763	174
1899	..	42,984	..	217	2	40,818	209
1900	..	48,470	..	828	21	45,543	233
1901	..	47,376	..	75	17	45,695	145
1902	..	66,326	342	406	98	62,148	464
1903	..	59,194	3,657	605	30	52,217	261
1904	..	48,224	3,938	26	31	42,277	151
1905	..	57,450	10,679	44	4	45,016	186
1906	..	51,433	668	147	34	48,469	153
1907	..	79,560	23,165	..	53	54,111	195
1908	..	83,361	940	190	162	79,445	381
1909	..	56,333	75	132	15	52,600	387
1910	..	54,857	4,861	27	16	45,109	709
1911	..	89,220	37,179	173	18	46,285	761

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation*, 1319 *Fasli*, 1912 A. D.

APPENDIX.

TABLE V—(concluded).—Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 1319 *Fasli*, 1912 A. D.

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.						Double cropped.	
				Irrigated.			Dry.	Total.			
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources (including tanks).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sardhana	87,482	8,104	10,949	26,079	19,693	6,054	..	382	41,870	67,939	23,185
Barnawa	72,965	6,158	10,423	15,274	3,977	11,111	..	186	41,110	56,384	16,171
Total T. Sardhana	160,757	14,762	21,372	41,353	23,670	17,165	..	518	83,970	124,323	39,356
Puth	39,936	6,107	5,922	10,768	9,058	1,520	..	210	17,149	27,937	7,974
Sarawala	49,217	4,532	4,534	7,561	724	6,712	..	115	32,570	40,121	14,369
Garmukh-tear	68,647	8,662	9,953	18,467	15,271	2,892	..	304	50,032	50,920	..
Hapur	103,303	7,762	8,630	29,411	6,937	22,015	..	469	57,500	85,911	34,171
Total T. Hapur	261,133	27,063	29,039	66,217	32,040	33,139	..	1,038	138,784	205,091	71,434
Hastnepur	152,712	20,094	47,326	26,836	22,309	4,343	..	184	58,453	85,292	20,783
Kithor	120,695	16,171	19,340	28,755	23,588	4,891	..	326	57,429	86,184	21,144
Total T. Mawana	273,407	35,265	66,636	55,591	45,847	9,234	..	510	115,885	171,476	41,980
District Total	1,499,101	170,267	211,180	404,931	271,373	128,779	..	4,079	707,423	1,111,654	376,641

N. B.—There is no column of area irrigated by tanks provided in our statement this area is included in the area irrigated by other sources.

TABLE VI.—(concluded).—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Mawana.

Year.	Rabi.				Kharif.								
	Total.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram. gram.	Barley.	Total.	Maize.	Juar.	Cotton.					
Fusii.				Gram and peas.				Sugar- cane.					
1307	83,705	51,311	1,532	9,858	8,877	101,613	10,013	20,411	5,008	23,227	
1308	101,424	11,254	20,436	4,970	19,728	
1309	88,679	51,518	2,998	11,011	7,399	13,735	104,768	12,338	21,345	5,186	20,587
1310	93,618	52,726	1,852	9,441	5,764	21,683	105,050	10,958	20,982	5,829	23,552
1311	93,059	54,763	2,450	9,120	6,531	17,796	100,477	10,166	3,532	9,180	21,173
1312	98,621	53,574	2,482	7,915	7,313	24,301	106,802	9,999	3,481	4,304	23,372
1313	98,097	54,139	4,056	9,609	6,910	21,722	103,992	11,463	4,780	6,062	20,148
1314	98,643	54,002	3,196	8,983	6,700	22,747	103,360	10,806	5,031	6,312	20,381
1315	72,836	37,907	994	6,865	9,951	15,494	109,278	11,146	3,638	5,789	21,869
1316	89,660	48,925	2,169	10,912	9,830	8,953	106,314	11,096	4,917	7,817	18,552
1317	97,661	51,736	2,500	9,611	9,485	22,129	137,667	9,854	3,752	5,419	22,334
1318	102,956	55,091	3,335	9,494	9,037	23,607	103,368	9,421	2,897	5,184	23,532
1319	127,142	55,552	4,504	10,726	12,156	37,501	85,290	6,082	1,997	3,646	24,979

TABLE VI—(continued)—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Sardhana.

Year.	Rabi.				Kharif.					
	Total	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Gram and peas.	Total	Maize.	Jowar.	Cotton.	Sugar- cane.
<i>Fruits.</i>										
1307	55,077	41,973	1,760	116	4,666	4,688	26,914
1308	75,085	13,520
1309	68,176	37,441	14,099	426	3,095	10,531	76,791
1310	73,418	34,457	17,382	76	1,984	17,175	76,830
1311	77,167	37,449	17,498	123	2,113	17,331	73,108
1312	74,927	34,653	10,913	140	1,891	18,645	78,935
1313	60,700	40,324	5,195	198	3,844	7,707	70,708
1314	67,186	33,918	17,555	127	2,352	21,148	78,611
1315	44,179	30,688	1,460	144	3,244	5,152	78,548
1316	66,538	33,029	7,810	199	3,026	2,950	73,615
1317	76,622	33,015	15,977	164	2,531	21,652	77,125
1318	81,773	34,917	18,602	189	2,124	21,947	72,636
1319	102,677	39,780	22,138	195	3,349	31,432	60,535

TABLE VI.—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Meerut.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.				
	Total.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Gram and peas.	Total.	Maize.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugar- cane.
<i>Fassis.</i>											
1309	96,987	59,281	11,369	485	3,774	16,948	106,978	17,149	27,648
1310	102,377	57,154	9,625	513	2,723	18,576	109,881	15,705	29,555
1311	109,470	61,478	12,583	742	2,913	28,482	99,848	15,031	6,110
1312	106,706	56,161	11,920	452	2,999	29,808	111,224	14,692	7,328
1313	109,562	63,071	12,266	628	4,495	23,405	103,444	16,754	8,853
1314	110,459	57,182	12,149	465	3,299	32,219	100,988	16,356	11,568
1315	72,683	44,342	2,201	543	5,838	13,173	110,066	17,241	8,867
1316	91,985	48,644	7,643	623	4,680	8,457	108,683	14,425	12,097
1317	105,817	52,974	12,495	794	3,987	31,226	108,079	14,346	8,071
1318	109,296	58,620	13,382	653	2,871	30,147	104,329	15,293	5,858
1319	138,399	65,251	14,532	1,026	4,347	46,448	90,572	9,343	7,772

Meerut District.

TABLE VI.—(continued).—Area in acres under the principal crops, *tahsil Hapur*.

Year.	Kharif.		Rabi.								
	Fasli.	Total.	Wheat. gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Gram and peas.	Total.	Maize.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugar cane.
१८०७	**	102,776	55,950	4,741	5,381	18,919	8,084	119,363	21,507	29,535	12,093
१८०८	**	**	124,611	22,595	38,076	12,144
१८०९	**	**	..	114,625	52,008	15,524	4,472	15,293	125,658	24,226	29,214
१८१०	**	**	..	119,992	56,893	12,919	4,630	12,597	23,215	124,734	28,376
१८११	**	**	..	125,751	60,153	11,650	5,447	15,429	23,027	120,061	28,941
१८१२	**	**	..	127,518	59,173	11,553	5,123	16,614	42,922	126,618	25,269
१८१३	**	**	..	118,897	55,088	7,947	4,010	19,313	20,614	125,207	23,751
१८१४	**	**	..	130,507	55,770	13,363	4,498	14,352	30,090	129,627	28,440
१८१५	**	**	..	84,710	31,652	974	4,903	19,604	14,838	134,107	25,006
१८१६	**	**	..	112,775	41,270	12,895	5,631	17,235	11,885	130,433	22,403
१८१७	**	**	..	126,355	50,608	14,288	5,151	15,538	28,208	126,554	22,110
१८१८	**	**	..	131,136	55,582	14,249	5,375	15,044	27,882	124,761	23,015
१८१९	**	**	..	168,704	66,168	11,151	7,366	23,509	42,474	106,372	16,410

TABLE VI—(continued).—Area in acres under the principal crops, talsil Ghaziabad.

APPENDIX.

Year.	Rabi.		Kharif.										
	Fa. tli.	Total.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Gram and peas.	Total.	Millets.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugar- cane.	
1307	..	112,761	65,605	6,097	3,794	20,558	8,832	128,156	28,548	39,952	14,784	16,636	
1308	137,463	32,307	43,218	15,902	13,901	
1309	136,752	62,484	21,187	3,696	15,296	20,997	164,678	35,641	37,855	18,562	15,991
1310	145,334	57,309	31,481	3,150	18,378	26,766	135,762	31,818	39,768	22,170	17,788
1311	148,755	66,332	23,423	4,006	17,450	21,944	131,313	21,045	15,018	7,746	17,890
1312	154,997	61,355	26,819	3,542	17,058	30,367	141,326	30,776	15,879	9,574	19,195
1313	146,638	61,716	14,875	3,791	18,226	28,505	137,837	33,109	19,679	20,748	15,541
1314	163,951	60,711	29,953	3,651	13,772	41,008	143,290	33,986	25,430	19,200	12,724
1315	103,263	45,997	1,391	4,98	18,268	13,404	145,859	37,638	18,640	13,740	18,015
1316	147,502	47,902	24,921	5,123	9,479	20,386	145,258	32,308	22,931	18,548	15,856
1317	160,420	52,171	28,477	4,097	17,471	41,531	140,661	29,466	16,850	12,222	19,984
1318	164,978	60,140	31,689	3,366	14,145	40,167	135,513	31,441	12,155	8,180	22,266
1319	197,278	71,149	33,516	3,438	17,457	48,425	120,362	19,953	16,407	9,244	26,141

Meerut District.

TABLE VI—(concluded).—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Baghpat.

Year.	Rabi.				Kharif.								
	Total.	Wheat, and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Gram and peas.	Total.	Maize.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugar- cane.			
<i>Fasli.</i>													
1309	..	123,318	64,744	25,008	651	5,326	16,976	131,342	25,670	41,905	12,921	29,355	
1310	..	135,475	58,268	33,571	1,019	4,020	29,923	130,927	21,840	42,504	14,735	32,973	
1311	..	137,132	65,757	31,975	804	4,920	23,860	115,568	23,692	24,874	7,574	29,769	
1312	..	135,656	59,580	31,220	580	6,125	26,502	134,070	21,972	23,966	13,373	33,752	
1313	..	126,711	71,067	15,952	624	7,363	15,911	131,114	23,569	25,622	17,982	28,871	
1314	..	146,088	69,961	31,684	430	5,176	37,511	135,154	23,738	27,842	16,255	29,991	
1315	68,134	47,009	5,868	674	6,739	6,675	139,069	26,743	24,206	13,309	37,605
1316	125,497	57,490	22,125	522	6,787	5,093	133,734	22,487	26,481	17,505	32,544
1317	141,156	55,513	29,900	598	5,219	38,597	137,933	21,853	23,831	14,927	35,919
1318	157,534	60,482	34,670	733	4,678	43,869	127,722	23,794	19,583	12,168	32,983
1319	177,978	68,715	40,656	391	5,799	45,832	105,785	9,927	19,674	8,705	35,844
1320	141,766	54,180	35,030	314	4,118	55,211	131,911	20,886	23,242	12,966	40,075

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or found over in respect of—													
	Offences against tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under Opium Excise Act.	Cases under Opium Excise Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896	214	49	57	7	48	32	364	27	108	349	..	117	4	10
1897	196	52	41	4	63	52	250	34	179	369	88	66	3	27
1898	153	54	22	..	47	37	319	88	154	287	78	74	5	8
1899	196	32	30	3	43	76	374	45	129	200	10	35	3	9
1900	190	45	38	1	68	41	380	113	149	402	126	71	3	10
1901	161	40	45	2	33	26	272	57	125	328	100	86	5	13
1902	186	38	60	5	37	26	227	69	116	241	127	66	2	11
1903	155	49	25	8	90	48	208	42	103	232	178	98	13	13
1904	215	35	30	3	81	38	201	61	130	265	209	29	2	11
1905	183	44	49	11	76	26	368	58	99	282	141	39	8	18
1906	169	40	31	2	79	56	345	26	154	297	161	81	19	14
1907	184	49	23	1	55	14	220	32	83	259	249	55	12	17
1908	81	24	25	2	107	18	376	88	75	252	289	33	6	11
1909	107	22	35	3	29	21	296	10	70	201	270	39	11	20
1910	45	38	48	1	87	10	183	17	58	95	234	47	7	6
1911	41	31	23	4	43	8	171	16	68	141	123	69	9	9
1912	115	19	27	7	57	6	195	12	51	86	195	53	2	2

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons.		
	<i>Suo motu.</i>	By order of Magis- trate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquit- ted or dis- charged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898	2,484	..	1,810	2,428
1899	2,437	3	1,578	2,322
1900	2,862	..	1,889	2,706
1901	2,472	..	1,615	2,380
1902	2,214	1	1,456	2,130
1903	2,278	28	1,467	2,010
1904	2,552	73	1,597	2,362
1905	2,893	..	1,693	2,612
1906	2,680	..	1,443	2,084
1907	2,352	..	1,084	1,575
1908	2,871	..	1,519	1,931
1909	3,137	..	1,034	1,874
1910	2,900	..	1,163	1,537
1911	3,322	..	1,156	1,545
1912	3,333	..	1,227	1,630
					310	1,320

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements,
district Meerut.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.			
	1835.	1866.	1872.	1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	3,34,557	4,08,905	4,13,536	5,62,836
Hapur	1,20,579	1,33,900	1,34,320	1,83,021
Sarawa	52,552	60,850	60,905	84,455
Garhmuktesar	48,096	58,880	58,937	89,950
Puth	40,196	41,225	40,052	54,845
Dasna	97,163	1,23,050	1,12,335	1,63,460
Jalalabad	1,43,580	1,75,055	1,76,718	2,54,370
Loni	76,878	95,261	95,373	1,00,387
Baghpat	1,48,220	2,10,035	2,10,035	2,88,705
Baraut	1,07,478	1,15,400	1,15,400	1,60,935
Kutana	87,873	99,825	99,425	1,27,790
Chaprauli	82,801	89,725	89,800	1,09,088
Sardhana	1,57,714	1,71,180	1,71,403	2,11,945
Barnawa	1,00,795	1,08,950	1,29,035	1,72,615
Kithor	92,237	1,19,380	1,18,545	1,64,765
Hastinapur	1,14,462	1,48,780	1,47,680	1,96,561
Total ..	18,25,181	21,80,401	21,73,499	29,25,728

TABLE X.—*Demand for revenue and cesses for the year 1319 F.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in Ain-i-Akbari.	Revenue.			Incidence per acre.		
		Cesses.		Total.	Cultivated.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	5,49,492	57,368	6,06,790	3,49	2.61
Tahsil Meerut	5,49,482	57,308	6,06,790	3,48	2.61
Dasna J.Malabat	1,62,306	16,613	1,78,919	2.74	2.03
Jalalabad	2,50,338	25,713	2,76,046	2.85	2.15
Loni	1,05,507	11,045	1,16,552	1.83	1.17
Tahsil Ghazibabad	5,18,146	63,371	5,71,517	2.63	1.81
Baghpat	9,87,949	29,313	3,17,162	3.14	2.04
Buraut	1,59,918	15,997	1,75,915	4.17	3.61
Jalalpur Baraut	1,13,787	11,387	1,25,174	4.15	3.24
Chaprauli Tanda Phugana,	1,29,362	12,939	1,42,301	3.74	3.06
Kutana	6,90,966	69,636	7,60,602	3.60	2.96
Hapur	1,80,902	19,528	2,00,430	2.30	1.94
Sarawala	84,311	8,569	92,880	2.31	1.88
Gurbuktesar	92,626	9,767	1,02,393	2.04	1.49
Puth	61,381	6,259	67,610	2.42	1.69
Tahsil Hapur	4,19,220	44,093	4,63,313	2.26	1.78
Sardhana	2,12,977	21,308	2,34,185	3.44	2.68
Barnawa	1,72,671	17,268	1,89,939	3.86	2.0
Tahsil Sardhana	3,85,648	38,575	4,24,224	3.41	2.64
Hastinapur	2,00,732	20,094	2,20,826	2.58	1.44
Kethore	1,71,073	17,189	1,88,262	2.18	1.55
Tahsil Mawana	3,71,805	37,283	4,09,086	2.88	1.49
Grand total	29,35,267	3,00,267	32,35,534	2.16	2.91

TABLE XI.—Excise.

Year	Country spirit. Receipts from foreign traders.	Drugs.		Opium.		Con- sump- tions, Mds. s.	Total receipts. Rs.	Total receipts. Mds. s.	Opium, Rs.	Drugs, Rs.	Country spirit, Rs.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—	Number of shops for sale of—	
		Receipts Rs.	Consumption in mounds of— Ganja, Charras.	Receipts Rs.	Consumption in mounds of— Opium, etc., etc.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1890-91 ..	Rs. 2,05	Rs. 1,422,228	Rs. 52,625	Rs. 1,250	Rs. 11,650	N.o. available.	Rs. 40,461	Rs. 91,900	Rs. 2,08,171	Rs. 4,238	Rs. 130	Rs. 318	Rs. 183	55
1891-92 ..	1,693	1,32,617	43,180	871	16,550	Do.	58,32	42,803	Rs. 87,18	5,283	92	133	306	51
1892-93 ..	2,680	1,22,108	49,667	1,380	17,200	..	100	14	88,18	1,86,432	911	123	304	40
1893-94 ..	1,576	1,61,298	67,186	1,350	22,450	..	45,816	81,35	9,232,512	3,982	1,159	161	321	39
1894-95 ..	2,012	1,92,204	66,073	1,25	19,134	..	73,39	45,68	82,87	2,60,192	2,487	1,274	137	39
1895-96 ..	2,316	1,91,596	49,281	1,575	20,663	..	72,20	40,583	78,18	2,57,044	1,942	149	200	39
1895-97 ..	2,448	1,61,274	40,186	1,275	14,000	..	64,25	37,194	71,6	2,16,495	1,783	106	267	56
1897-98 ..	3,134	1,85,949	45,262	910	5,801	..	68,24	36,390	74,9	2,42,404	3,713	983	114	263
1898-99 ..	2,252	1,96,347	46,810	910	16,500	..	72,2	39,581	79,22	5,55,672	2,212	1,097	164	287
1899-1900 ..	2,588	2,14,440	41,485	1,500	20,300	..	48,8	59,804	78,99	2,79,395	1,969	1,148	175	163
1900-01 ..	3,020	4,66,205	43,838	1,100	28,194	..	58,28	46,610	69,39	3,46,167	1,605	1,106	190	56
1901-02 ..	2,844	1,63,433	42,132	1,100	28,154	..	54,3	45,898	73,24	2,42,666	1,496	1,086	185	41
1902-03 ..	2,934	2,00,005	54,249	1,100	27,895	..	50,24	49,835	80,19	2,81,797	2,342	1,324	181	47
1903-04 ..	3,140	1,96,647	42,609	1,400	31,767	..	49,0	47,684	70,28	3,76,982	2,768	1,322	192	47
1904-05 ..	3,749	2,08,217	44,573	1,250	29,969	..	42,0	49,678	72,35	4,37,345	2,950	1,382	195	39
1905-06 ..	4,913	2,09,889	42,626	1,075	29,928	..	41,0	62,168	74,18	3,89,666	3,036	1,410	194	36
1906-07 ..	4,159	2,16,431	44,653	1,275	35,956	..	34,0	53,396	76,17	3,82,949	4,329	1,444	224	47
1907-08 ..	3,706	2,51,928	47,347	1,600	41,790	..	28,0	61,515	77,1	3,51,454	1,675	3,851	334	47
1908-09 ..	3,779	2,07,446	38,908	1,760	43,091	..	31,26	49,391	73,16	5,06,147	4,287	1,383	290	46
1909-10 ..	4,122	2,21,726	35,139	1,650	34,527	..	23,28	60,619	77,24	3,13,596	4,569	1,483	224	43
1910-11 ..	4,365	2,9,674	44,176	1,675	35,867	..	28,7	54,689	62,7	3,67,214	5,009	1,793	233	43
1911-12 ..	4,161	3,21,828	47,804	1,360	34,640	..	25,5	67,373	68,18	2,40,953	5,414	2,205	229	41
1912-13 ..	6,574	3,36,331	46,979	1,350	49,853	..	41,22	53,455	67,38	4,51,582	5,289	2,565	393	40

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year. 1	Receipts from—			Total charges. 5
	Non- judicial. 2	Court-fee including copies. 3	All sources. 4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1890-91	60,990	2,85,229	2,97,663	5,313
1891-92	62,652	2,45,954	3,11,842	5,689
1892-93	65,499	2,62,708	3,29,877	5,873
1893-94	68,210	2,66,801	3,30,616	7,189
1894-95	61,716	2,57,668	3,20,164	5,945
1895-96	65,198	2,54,815	3,23,496	6,367
1896-97	62,041	2,38,926	3,07,877	6,251
1897-98	61,004	2,48,539	3,12,153	5,684
1898-99	57,709	2,58,940	3,19,085	5,180
1899-00	59,316	2,66,101	3,28,392	5,078
1900-01	79,925	3,17,333	3,99,714	5,581*
1901-02	71,943	2,96,288	3,70,456	7,949
1902-03	73,602	2,97,770	3,73,367	9,517
1903-04	86,271	3,23,005	4,11,240	11,529
1904-05	78,084	3,11,091	3,91,215	8,452
1905-06	1,03,098	3,49,281	4,54,477	15,767
1906-07	82,471	3,68,077	4,52,607	10,478
1907-08	1,05,895	4,10,810	5,18,242	12,376
1908-09	1,03,303	4,44,800	5,49,475	11,974
1909-10	10,6,559	5,00,568	6,07,364	12,221
1910-11	1,11,652	5,83,839	6,95,725	14,558
1911-12	1,22,398	4,54,359	5,74,974	17,696
1912-13	1,19,280	4,74,792	5,94,214	19,396

*Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—Income-tax.

Year.	Collected by companies.			Profits of companies.			Other sources, Part IV.			Total charges.			Objectives under Part IV.			
	Total receipts.	Asses-sees.	Tax.	Asses-sees.	Tax.	Rs.	Under Rs. 2,000			Over Rs. 2,000			Rs.	Rs.	Wholly or partly successful.	
							7	8	Rs.	Asses-sees.	Tax.	Rs.	9	10	11	12	13
1890-91	1,21,901	19	1,438	5	4,118	3,585	57,624	447	43,534	2,498	2,498	2,498	2,498	2,498	2,498	2,498
1891-92	1,23,598	20	1,267	5	3,977	3,687	58,710	451	42,712	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011
1892-93	1,24,834	20	1,302	6	4,262	3,732	60,026	450	43,379	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267
1893-94	1,28,651	21	1,336	7	4,039	3,857	62,444	458	45,178	1,472	1,472	1,472	1,472	1,472	1,472	1,472
1894-95	1,32,392	31	1,767	10	4,467	4,063	63,962	474	46,494	751	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160
1895-96	1,35,312	26	1,714	12	4,486	4,118	65,352	493	47,892	893	893	893	893	893	893	893
1896-97	1,37,434	29	1,785	12	4,836	4,147	67,875	543	51,980	287	287	287	287	287	287	287
1897-98	1,38,935	27	1,983	12	5,320	3,865	61,511	531	63,052	419	419	419	419	419	419	419
1898-99	1,39,102	30	1,919	10	4,435	3,929	66,486	551	53,922	382	382	382	382	382	382	382
1899-00	1,37,833	30	1,902	9	4,571	4,025	68,056	538	60,286	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
1900-01	1,37,938	29	1,963	9	4,196	4,065	65,922	559	53,142	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105
1901-02	1,30,919	30	1,824	10	4,103	3,847	65,980	561	51,330	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
1902-03	1,30,144	29	1,801	9	4,335	3,765	64,832	536	47,639	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
1903-04	93,248	17	1,364	9	3,554	1,438	38,847	542	48,459	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,095
1904-05	95,653	19	1,689	10	3,910	1,486	40,185	548	49,657	836	836	836	836	836	836	836
1905-06	93,714	18	1,584	10	3,645	1,267	35,894	678	51,394	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
1905-07	94,509	19	1,679	12	4,305	1,272	36,961	580	51,609	249	249	249	249	249	249	249
1907-08	96,314	19	1,601	11	3,897	1,313	36,515	588	52,676	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
1908-09	100,541	18	1,604	10	4,635	1,204	35,659	660	53,406	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
1909-10	100,975	22	1,670	10	3,677	1,213	34,451	662	58,822	360	360	360	360	360	360	360
1910-11	10,823	21	1,789	11	3,686	1,246	36,210	725	67,575	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
1911-12	11,122	21	2,003	11	3,890	1,266	36,712	715	66,557	372	372	372	372	372	372	372

TABLE XIV.—Income tax for city and talsils (part IV only).

Year.	Taluk Meerut.			City of Meerut.			Taluk Bighpat.		
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.
	Assessable.	Assessable.	Rs.	Assessable.	Rs.	Assessable.	Rs.	Assessable.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1890-91	1,029	16,495	Rs.	20,176	729	Rs.	136	17,308	Rs.
1891-92	1,028	16,433	164	19,835	722	10,775	139	17,016	9,531
1892-93	1,031	16,622	167	19,516	744	11,708	134	17,231	9,053
1893-94	1,060	17,694	163	21,183	733	12,331	143	18,873	10,619
1894-95	1,090	18,427	174	21,416	731	12,595	143	19,194	11,035
1895-96	1,142	19,088	179	21,874	779	13,409	147	19,336	10,334
1896-97	1,116	18,727	183	21,838	750	13,114	139	19,224	12,371
1897-98	1,035	17,553	199	23,278	665	12,050	162	20,456	763
1898-99	969	16,522	192	23,696	651	11,057	164	21,022	938
1899-00	928	16,347	183	21,675	645	11,788	151	19,321	892
1900-01	885	15,233	193	22,062	611	10,987	153	19,121	951
1901-02	902	15,510	185	20,983	607	10,644	150	18,369	766
1902-03	765	1,331	160	17,876	507	9,274	129	15,709	773
1903-04	290	7,730	170	19,148	314	5,780	139	17,008	553
1904-05	398	8,241	179	18,879	227	6,345	148	16,652	260
1905-06	241	6,954	220	22,883	188	5,419	187	20,334	255
1906-07	255	7,466	211	22,293	199	5,868	179	19,721	251
1907-08	244	7,187	213	22,458	189	5,602	181	20,057	266
1908-09	240	6,393	224	24,367	189	6,647	193	21,521	236
1909-10	247	7,032	211	22,560	193	5,450	183	20,287	259
1910-C	244	7,448	268	..	184	5,648	239	28,419	343
1911-12	239	7,327	271	..	179	5,517	234	27,298	268

TABLE XIV.—(concluded).—*Incomes tax by tathsils (Part IV only).*

Tahsil Mawana.		Tahsil Ghazalabad.				Tahsil Hapur.				Tahsil Sandauli.			
Year.	Assessee	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
		Assessee	Ex- E. R.	Assessee	Ex- E. R.	Assessee	Ex- E. R.	Assessee	Ex- E. R.	Assessee	Ex- E. R.	Assessee	Ex- E. R.
1	2	Rs.	3	Rs.	4	Rs.	5	Rs.	6	Rs.	7	Rs.	8
1890-91 ..	321	5,151	44	4,323	620	9,972	85	7,296	509	7,645	39	3,329	697
1891-92 ..	337	5,433	43	4,160	556	10,464	84	7,030	533	7,974	37	3,213	600
1892-93 ..	335	5,409	44	4,298	567	10,681	84	7,117	511	7,663	39	3,264	622
1893-94 ..	344	5,504	44	4,268	595	11,458	84	7,256	514	7,924	40	3,301	633
1894-95 ..	351	5,527	43	4,512	699	12,356	91	7,633	519	7,170	40	3,357	684
1895-96 ..	341	5,438	49	4,705	675	12,119	93	7,916	482	7,557	42	3,457	724
1896-97 ..	387	6,051	59	5,695	618	11,009	101	8,970	462	7,471	49	3,840	718
1897-98 ..	380	5,980	62	5,431	623	11,142	100	8,663	448	7,326	54	7,177	651
1898-99 ..	416	6,622	58	5,056	506	9,930	95	8,417	453	7,717	61	4,483	653
1899-00 ..	438	6,324	58	5,042	588	10,616	98	8,411	484	6,987	51	3,741	695
1900-01 ..	447	7,023	61	5,366	565	10,605	113	9,776	492	8,764	58	3,880	679
1901-02 ..	444	6,909	63	5,379	588	10,724	113	9,326	468	6,457	54	3,939	674
1902-03 ..	438	6,650	61	5,558	583	10,034	104	8,587	499	9,024	61	4,410	684
1903-04 ..	113	2,976	57	4,653	261	7,233	103	7,846	216	5,794	64	4,654	259
1904-05 ..	119	3,082	58	4,695	276	7,607	98	7,479	226	6,005	63	5,058	292
1905-06 ..	119	3,064	55	4,927	253	7,124	95	7,263	121	4,531	61	4,952	225
1906-07 ..	121	3,149	64	4,130	269	7,476	92	7,169	168	4,780	69	5,713	192
1907-08 ..	146	3,801	55	4,498	275	7,582	97	7,152	174	4,791	72	5,832	203
1908-09 ..	148	3,910	58	4,706	268	7,497	97	7,530	154	4,205	88	7,523	179
1909-10 ..	119	3,325	69	5,625	262	7,469	99	7,818	159	4,287	88	6,859	152
1910-11 ..	130	3,682	68	5,690	273	7,978	104	8,148	170	4,670	82	6,695	187
1911-12 ..	127	3,783	69	5,603	261	7,768	105	8,931	163	5,163	65	6,292	179

Meerut District.

TABLE XV.—District Board Expenditure.

Year.	Total receipts including opening balance.	Expenditure.										Re- marks.								
		Gen. al ad- minis- tration.	Police and military units.	Edu- cation.	Medi- cal.	Sci- entific, etc.	Super- annua- tion.	Sta- tionery.	Mis- cella- neous.	Civil works.	Con- tribu- tion.	Total Ex- penditure.	Debit.	Total Dis- bursement.	Closing balance.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
1890-91..	1,51,438	1,267	..	44,109	12,954	..	..	2,093	49,114	..	1,09,637	..	1,09,537	..	41,901					
1891-92..	1,26,814	1,293	..	44,091	14,824	..	..	1,852	49,592	..	1,11,582	..	1,11,582	..	15,232					
1892-93..	1,15,445	1,084	..	40,247	15,452	..	..	2,322	37,359	..	96,474	..	96,474	..	19,171					
1893-94..	1,26,993	1,240	..	36,562	15,099	589	..	2,401	71,102	..	1,26,993	..	1,26,993	..	..			
1894-95..	1,14,472	1,345	..	34,901	14,388	1,652	..	2,935	54,386	..	1,09,557	..	1,09,557	..	4,915					
1895-96..	1,15,817	1,502	..	34,707	13,703	2,216	..	416	65,921	..	1,08,467	..	1,08,467	..	7,347					
1896-97..	1,17,202	1,453	..	35,528	14,034	3,075	..	271	62,841	..	1,17,202	..	1,17,202	..	..			
1897-98..	1,19,253	1,338	1,801	36,665	15,825	3,132	..	..	67,281	67,220	..	1,83,262	..	1,83,262	..	12,991				
1898-99..	1,99,549	2,062	..	56,138	15,489	5,366	..	60	..	72,155	47,987	1,78,757	..	1,79,507	..	20,042				
1899-00..	2,29,412	2,213	1,268	37,214	15,046	5,711	..	88	..	89,083	47,703	1,98,326	..	2,00,226	..	28,986				
1900-01..	2,52,925	2,399	1,294	37,768	14,799	6,636	..	41	..	94,464	47,000	2,31,299	1,500	2,32,799	..	20,126				
1901-02..	2,49,202	3,238	1,180	38,712	14,982	6,475	..	18	..	95,147	68,038	2,27,792	1,000	2,28,793	..	20,410				
1902-03..	2,72,400	4,502	1,126	42,582	11,522	..	..	18	..	1,05,511	67,912	2,48,695	7,241	2,55,936	..	16,464				
1903-04..	2,75,797	2,985	1,070	45,007	15,659	10,957	..	93	..	1,10,007	63,800	2,49,584	7,374	2,56,958	..	18,839				
1904-05..	2,80,787	3,266	1,049	46,342	16,751	12,124	..	78	..	1,16,240	57,935	2,53,927	6,000	2,59,927	..	20,860				
1905-06..	2,92,992	3,238	1,180	47,291	17,291	20,713	40	36	..	1,21,874	28,290	2,46,656	7,641	2,54,197	..	38,756				
1906-07..	3,31,983	4,039	1,441	58,147	18,280	22,266	1,079	..	442	1,43,588	..	2,49,282	15,985	2,65,267	..	66,716				
1907-08..	3,71,929	4,514	1,776	95,008	18,739	22,186	107	..	620	1,34,606	..	2,78,556	9,808	2,88,364	..	83,965				
1908-09..	4,10,313	8,854	1,839	95,178	20,495	28,274	956	..	..	1,42,527	..	2,98,123	20,585	3,18,708	..	91,605				
1909-10..	5,31,711	11,448	1,702	90,449	23,017	17,541	939	..	..	2,10,693	..	3,55,838	16,370	3,71,203	..	1,60,508				
1910-11..	5,47,715	11,677	2,450	92,147	20,542	2,660	3,958	..	453	2,49,582	..	4,14,411	20,215	4,34,626	..	1,13,089				
1911-12..	5,18,256	12,167	2,986	98,100	31,320	30,864	1,052	..	8,469	..	4,18,888	..	4,45,291	..	72,986					

APPENDIX.

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TABLE XV—(concluded)—District Board Receipts.

Year.	Opening balance.	Receipts.						Contribution from provincial and other boards.	Total income excluding opening balance.	Debit in ex-cluding open-ing bank.	Total receipts includ-ing opening marks.				
		Provincial Rates.	In-ter-est.	Police (cattle pon-nds).	Educa-tion.	Medi-cal.	Scienti-fic, &c.	Misce-hane-ous.	Civil works.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1890-91..	18,490	1,02,670	769	1,839	7,970	6,026	..	355	..	9,343	3,956	1,32,948	..	1,51,438	
1891-92..	..	1,01,670	566	2,748	7,393	4,222	..	964	..	4,295	3,956	1,26,814	..	1,26,814	
1892-93..	..	94,916	497	3,130	4,411	5,720	..	357	..	2,658	3,956	1,15,645	..	1,15,645	
1893-94..	..	93,221	325	1,520	3,093	10,464	1,166	696	..	3,777	13,101	1,26,993	..	1,26,993	
1894-95..	..	93,221	207	1,902	4,171	5,498	474	915	..	3,190	4,894	1,14,472	..	1,14,472	
1895-96..	..	93,221	338	2,062	4,253	5,031	895	1,026	..	4,810	4,894	1,15,814	..	1,15,814	
1896-97..	..	93,221	209	2,182	4,259	5,383	908	4,894	28,038	6,134	6,982	1,17,302	..	1,17,302	
1897-98..	12,000	1,31,967	209	2,589	4,431	5,383	915	2,389	4,894	23,228	7,688	1,84,253	..	1,84,253	
1898-99..	12,991	1,37,269	122	938	4,814	5,156	2,389	4,894	..	..	..	1,86,558	..	1,86,558
1899-00..	20,042	1,60,186	122	3,527	5,413	5,103	2,577	4,901	19,835	5,631	..	2,07,270	1,900	2,29,213	
1900-01..	28,986	1,75,688	122	3,217	5,849	5,292	3,262	4,895	17,893	6,035	..	2,22,159	1,750	2,52,945	
1901-02..	20,126	1,81,117	122	3,096	7,548	8,800	3,012	11	16,932	7,842	..	2,38,500	576	2,49,202	
1902-03..	20,410	1,87,560	210	2,987	7,672	8,392	10,352	194	21,863	5,220	..	2,44,460	7,530	2,72,460	
1903-04..	16,464	1,96,453	210	3,112	8,652	8,276	10,080	155	17,806	7,180	..	2,51,924	7,409	2,75,797	
1904-05..	18,889	1,97,381	209	3,681	9,381	8,275	10,835	322	19,690	6,173	..	2,55,948	6,000	2,80,787	
1905-06..	20,860	1,95,984	209	3,705	30,368	8,157	22,853	311	17,335	5,649	..	2,64,591	7,541	2,92,992	
1906-07..	38,776	2,12,551	210	3,423	11,729	7,952	19,655	226	16,832	4,317	338	2,77,293	16,895	3,31,988	
1907-08..	66,716	2,12,617	208	4,006	32,103	7,813	18,246	101	14,622	3,809	3,672	2,97,196	8,017	3,71,999	
1908-09..	83,656	2,10,924	210	4,068	26,349	9,873	21,672	47	11,935	4,590	12,484	3,04,102	22,586	4,10,313	
1909-10..	91,605	2,11,698	210	4,614	33,865	85,384	19,157	81	11,214	14,794	45,000	4,25,018	15,088	5,31,711	
1910-11..	1,60,508	2,12,469	210	6,570	35,226	13,142	24,892	58	10,424	50,374	17,448	3,70,813	16,394	4,47,715	
1911-12..	1,13,089	2,12,900	210	2,181	34,469	8,702	24,257	364	11,900	57,116	24,072	3,81,171	23,996	5,18,286	

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Meerut.

Year.	Income.		Expenditure.																					
			Other taxes.		Other sources.		Total.		Water supply and drainage.		Main- te- nance.		Public safety.		Adm. and collection of taxes.		Public works.		P ubl ic dispen- sers and hospitals.		Other heads.		Total.	
	1	2	3	4	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91..	79,922	..	13,604	..	17,533	1,10,419	15,306	11,934	..	116	2,528	25,476	1,808	8,187	2,276	17,942	3,386	37,601	1,08,790	..	..	..	..
1891-92..	90,995	..	51,8	1,733	24,690	1,17,976	18,576	11,257	..	145	1,660	32,181	1,612	12,489	5,060	40,966	1,15,744	..	..	..	..	..	..
1892-93..	90,773	..	480	1,824	23,852	1,15,229	16,591	11,346	..	574	5,892	24,507	1,729	15,835	6,370	34,201	1,12,051	..	..	..	..	..	..
1893-94..	90,102	..	808	1,789	31,446	1,24,145	16,660	12,414	..	6,303	2,592	24,789	1,767	16,263	8,456	35,859	1,26,679	..	..	..	..	..	..
1894-95..	89,335	..	1,286	1,982	6,500	28,037	13,613	17,037	..	6,303	2,592	24,789	1,767	16,263	8,456	35,859	1,26,679	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895-96..	1,41,987	..	8,131	2,254	1,00,000	33,683	8,29,755	20,298	14,313	..	3,73,901	5,863	21,660	1,858	16,041	8,192	67,759	5,29,875	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896-97..	1,40,665	..	2,357	2,227	..	61,587	2,76,586	20,368	14,582	..	3,72,052	13,466	26,022	1,767	14,647	8,474	66,562	5,37,640	..	..	..	..	..	..
1897-98..	1,33,376	..	2,296	2,087	..	69,359	2,06,111	20,854	13,739	..	22,911	31,047	8,794	8,794	10,475	2,90,124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1898-99..	1,49,680	..	2,728	2,181	..	76,974	2,31,563	25,028	14,619	..	24,94	22,376	25,777	1,805	12,657	9,593	1,00,851	2,15,395	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899-1900..	1,37,056	..	2,967	2,295	..	56,776	2,19,634	23,577	13,421	..	1,313	23,046	28,570	1,693	16,320	3,150	1,20,455	2,37,545	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900-01..	1,34,720	..	3,284	2,390	..	67,373	2,07,767	25,767	25,203	13,864	309	31,442	24,894	2,589	11,655	12,881	74,9,6	1,97,763	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901-02..	1,59,536	..	354	3,189	..	74,745	2,37,774	25,385	13,201	..	28,388	17,090	5,184	16,506	1,12,822	2,59,634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902-03..	1,42,012	..	352	2,814	..	68,110	2,13,358	27,666	15,457	..	30,598	16,372	5,314	9,798	10,417	1,01,181	2,16,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903-04..	1,65,659	..	227	5,328	..	69,366	2,40,575	19,721	14,972	..	21,119	21,178	5,930	13,237	10,145	1,68,704	2,67,779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904-05..	1,79,744	14,945	186	5,704	..	82,162	2,82,744	20,933	14,864	..	31,594	21,780	5,287	15,869	10,859	1,30,052	2,50,968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905-06..	2,03,192	14,942	191	5,590	..	74,318	2,97,233	21,152	4,144	..	23,409	21,526	5,266	8,735	12,254	1,82,163	2,78,639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906-07..	2,00,948	12,373	240	5,808	..	98,673	3,18,042	25,431	5,017	9,864	24,259	20,480	5,060	23,546	12,171	1,70,698	2,96,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907-08..	2,07,374	18,647	..	5,880	..	71,057	2,97,458	25,768	8,924	9,416	23,637	28,914	5,214	19,443	11,700	1,67,197	2,98,233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908-09..	1,99,829	13,327	..	5,980	..	85,672	3,04,758	36,811	14,859	6,949	34,804	39,320	5,243	15,644	11,700	1,51,558	3,16,968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909-10..	1,84,387	18,482	..	5,980	..	89,867	2,94,359	49,745	12,666	2,057	35,551	33,054	10,429	12,828	11,700	1,23,054	2,91,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910-11..	1,87,434	19,262	..	4,381	..	85,200	2,96,277	51,048	17,040	3,882	33,986	32,611	5,219	17,137	14,25	1,34,550	3,09,698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911-12..	1,86,536	19,373	..	4,915	..	92,711	3,05,538	48,110	15,333	4,798	36,247	31,512	5,156	24,706	14,209	1,27,991	3,08,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912-13..	1,91,166	19,595	..	5,302	..	1,01,258	3,17,321	41,503	24,591	1,587	42,588	32,718	5,653	14,110	1,34,629	3,22,726	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVI.—(continued)—Municipality of Ghaziabad

Year.	Income.						Expenditure.												Other heads.		Total.		
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.			Water supply and drainage.			Conservancy.			Public works.			Public institutions.			Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91..	5,414	397	24	562	..	1,387	7,684	1,525	2,325	33	1,377	681	6,384	477	997	13,799				
1891-92..	7,970	343	172	..	2,493	10,678	1,495	2,303	86	2,108	503	2,500	492	1,155	10,642					
1892-93..	9,450	389	81	165	..	1,687	11,729	1,680	2,948	362	1,519	508	1,986	811	961	10,075					
1893-94..	11,763	364	99	161	..	2,277	14,664	1,489	1,971	550	1,579	1,989	505	1,356	506	1,204	11,149						
1894-95..	9,199	364	83	173	..	2,045	11,864	1,478	2,927	440	1,132	3,261	625	691	506	1,013	12,073						
1895-96..	8,007	379	66	191	..	1,646	10,289	1,489	2,758	279	2,973	2,046	505	2,493	506	1,180	14,229						
1896-97..	5,639	361	172	..	2,084	7,638	1,496	2,635	602	447	1,694	757	280	513	1,084	9,194							
1897-98..	7,885	376	44	111	..	15,398	23,813	1,568	3,049	484	44	2,170	623	827	696	1,636	11,517						
1898-99..	13,869	379	63	128	..	2,395	16,834	1,916	2,547	1,275	1,47	2,220	739	4,076	637	1,158	14,715						
1899-00..	11,167	449	50	133	..	2,952	14,720	1,783	2,157	4,975	143	1,997	879	5,662	718	2,198	20,512						
1900-01..	7,993	445	..	180	..	10,870	1,627	2,154	1,030	152	2,249	876	2,280	907	1,463	12,738							
1901-02..	18,769	754	..	150	..	1,755	21,421	2,403	2,180	1,467	79	2,649	779	1,683	876	1,334	18,400						
1902-03..	11,682	827	..	144	..	2,225	14,828	2,962	2,931	1,413	440	3,340	777	5,221	915	1,406	19,405						
1903-04..	1,344	831	..	1,243	..	1,550	17,038	4,349	3,066	1,596	169	3,058	794	2,164	1,041	1,448	17,685						
1904-05..	8,880	..	4,531	1,827	..	3,168	18,356	3,867	3,297	1,647	299	4,175	796	1,126	1,037	954	17,198						
1905-06..	8,004	..	3,405	1,752	..	1,847	15,008	3,377	2,127	986	667	3,512	799	3,356	1,121	1,452	17,397						
1906-07..	9,713	..	3,753	1,860	..	1,516	16,822	3,728	1,240	830	1,624	4,112	813	1,664	1,284	915	16,207						
1907-08..	10,978	..	3,918	2,335	..	1,890	19,061	4,065	2,714	1,182	542	4,848	826	2,005	994	984	18,090						
1908-09..	9,068	..	4,401	2,183	..	3,006	16,648	4,927	1,946	126	845	2,704	893	3,690	947	2,131	18,146						
1909-10..	10,412	..	3,239	3,894	..	3,568	21,138	4,941	1,529	850	1,709	5,072	893	2,900	947	1,412	20,323						
1910-11..	10,520	..	4,518	630	..	6,877	21,675	4,592	2,346	702	824	5,849	871	1,087	1,282	2,166	19,709						
1911-12..	11,187	..	6,261	645	..	4,023	22,116	5,038	2,253	558	416	5,709	848	2,486	1,213	2,355	20,876						
1912-13..	12,121	..	6,140	727	..	5,229	24,019	4,554	2,877	216	281	6,619	877	2,446	1,204	1,021	20,089						

TABLE XVI.—(continued)—Municipality of Shahadra.

Year,	Income.					Expenditure.											
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total	Collection of taxes.	Administration and safety.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.	Conservancy.	Hospital and dispensaries.	Public works.	Other heads.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	
1890-91	2,494	..	..	4	..	970	3,468	703	1,262	..	83	468	201	1,078	140	4,181
1891-92	2,335	..	..	..	..	1,064	3,699	681	1,263	..	17	660	94	686	32	3,513
1892-93	2,396	..	..	..	..	902	3,298	524	1,225	..	19	761	50	288	25	3,074
1893-94	2,623	..	..	..	..	973	3,496	528	1,190	..	59	1,146	..	210	..	3,424
1894-95	51	..	..	234	..	939	1,224	138	745	..	..	367	4	..	262	1,506
1895-96	..	..	..	1,266	..	1,177	2,442	668	909	..	48	948	..	156	..	2,279
1896-97	..	..	..	1,262	..	1,386	2,628	218	937	..	88	622	..	162	60	2,325
1897-98	..	..	..	1,272	..	1,196	2,468	927	927	..	100	429	..	455	53	2,523
1898-99	..	..	..	1,289	..	1,234	2,523	384	984	..	6	444	..	39	36	2,413
1899-1900	..	..	..	1,298	..	1,161	2,469	337	942	..	200	449	5	704	60	2,992
1900-01	..	..	..	1,301	..	1,158	2,459	316	818	..	13	535	61	..	673	2,316
1901-02	..	..	..	1,311	350	1,235	2,574	454	827	..	12	408	..	110	206	2,078
1902-03	..	..	..	1,334	280	1,671	3,265	475	997	1,000	..	502	61	314	122	2,422
1903-04	..	..	..	1,321	326	3,159	4,803	318	922	..	462	984	61	1,558	122	3,713
1904-05	..	..	..	1,347	228	1,031	2,705	363	900	..	138	482	61	161	150	2,481
1905-06	..	..	..	1,362	826	908	2,596	392	608	..	..	465	61	340	201	360
1906-07	..	..	..	1,495	548	615	2,658	397	198	..	132	499	61	589	161	355
1907-08	1,240	497	..	632	2,369	324	202	..	404	513	61	766	150	2,739
1908-09	1,333	425	..	884	2,649	318	87	683	61	667	150	2,258
1909-10	1,490	632	..	1,007	3,129	322	32	676	61	946	150	2,452
1910-11	..	..	..	2,265	509	..	1,073	3,851	356	..	25	1,047	61	2,308	200	4,398
1911-12	2,424	435	..	1,182	4,041	863	..	122	48	1,021	61	1,617	200	475
1912-13	2,335	495	..	1,062	3,855	403	1,314	61	..	349	3,685	3,807

TABLE XVI.—(continued).—Municipality of * Baghpat.

Year.	Income.					Expenditure.											
	Other revenue.	Tax on other consumables and pro- perty.	Rents.	Hearns.	Other sources.	Total.	Administrative expenses and col- lection taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.	Capital. and Maintenance.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public utilities.	Other heads	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1890-91	4,828	..	169	..	12	1,447	2,061	7,048	1,017	1,890	..	24	972	400	1,815	547	726
1891-92	4,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1,314	509	534	616	615
1892-93	4,672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1893-94	5,312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1894-95	5,367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895-96	4,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896-97	3,980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1897-98	4,042	..	170	..	58	..	1,708	5,958	927	2,193	..	..	74	1,064	400	185	309
1898-99	4,665	..	249	33	..	..	1,503	6,450	1,154	2,176	..	..	72	1,150	400	222	339
1899-1900	3,703	..	237	64	..	..	1,653	5,657	1,164	1,150	408	..	87	1,114	400	851	288
1900-01	4,330	..	330	67	..	..	1,873	6,600	1,065	1,135	..	..	121	1,197	472	1,428	347
1901-02	4,5012	..	355	370	..	..	1,862	7,099	1,299	1,160	..	..	129	1,266	472	1,001	347
1902-03	4,012	..	359	349	..	..	1,258	6,008	1,458	1,178	..	..	125	1,226	334	1,001	239
1903-04	4,438	..	..	880	..	..	3,657	8,975	1,033	901	143	..	1,647	2,632	509	1,044	600
1904-05	820	2,679	..	877	..	..	2,359	6,735	858	895	392	..	24	1,537	631	1,532	2,8
1905-06	..	2,489	..	902	..	..	1,475	4,866	7.9	464	..	..	32	1,583	531	1,166	1,055
1906-07	..	..	1,831	..	908	..	1,169	3,908	392	..	..	..	129	3	1,266	362	373
1907-08	..	..	1,805	..	930	..	676	3,412	416	..	..	..	25	21	1,226	334	973
1908-09	..	2,094	..	865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	27	1,720	800	854
1909-10	..	2,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291	12	1,580	334	786
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247
1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,136
1912-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,238
																	1,043
																	3,230

* Reduced to a notified area from April 1st, 1904.

TABLE XVI.—(continued).—Municipality of * Barrat.

Year.	Income.			Expenditure.																										
	Octroi.	Tax on other customs and excise duties.	Other taxes.	Loans.			Other sources.			Total.			Administration.			Public safety.			Conservancy.			Hospitals and dispensaries.			Other heads.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91	4,630	..	..	260	..	860	5,750	1,065	1,777	..	70	658	524	1,032	647	466	466	6,239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891-92	4,415	11	10	1,152	5,610	922	1,832	..	37	1,086	500	602	368	675	643	420	5,598		
1892-93	4,448	..	..	..	..	50	1,019	6,375	1,041	1,776	..	168	769	500	282	621	374	360	5,567	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1893-94	5,386	..	..	..	..	30	1,436	5,833	1,365	1,901	..	18	893	400	154	576	355	5,631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1894-95	4,387	..	..	..	..	33	1,172	6,115	910	2,420	349	161	829	400	45	466	423	5,662	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895-96	4,826	84	200	975	5,953	882	2,036	149	296	776	400	93	480	326	5,407		
1896-97	4,053	..	..	..	168	21	1,887	6,238	985	2,344	103	298	1,030	400	666	473	384	6,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1897-98	4,662	..	..	..	169	20	1,821	6,997	1,052	1,924	..	729	1,305	400	404	466	328	6,608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1898-99	4,987	..	..	..	187	23	1,330	6,153	1,145	1,314	..	714	1,179	400	912	285	427	6,627	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899-1900	4,613	289	31	..	1,744	6,688	1,097	1,229	..	66	1,215	400	998	490	410	5,905		
1900-01	4,654	..	..	..	156	70	1,443	7,862	1,470	1,243	196	90	1,261	478	680	434	622	6,904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901-02	6,193	..	..	..	151	78	1,248	6,763	1,314	1,266	30	317	1,269	615	962	305	504	6,482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902-03	5,261	..	..	..	280	..	4,015	10,000	1,076	1,041	479	52	1,844	410	2,451	233	1,970	9,556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903-04	6,305	374	..	3,992	8,525	929	1,061	480	16	1,644	546	2,770	279	1,348	9,123		
1904-05	1,302	3,857	347	..	1,093	7,045	835	533	541	21	1,995	696	2,637	409	856	8,423		
1905-06	5,006	..	1,867	..	1,312	916	..	9	2,327	596	1,326	383	1,262	7,015		
1906-07	4,944	1,803	857	..	666	52	2,347	483	1,179	365	1,964	7,903	
1907-08	5,045	1,316	913	22	567	198	2,595	405	2,088	355	302	7,445	
1908-09	5,222	1,289	974	575	2,784	483	3,738	365	736	9,700	
1909-10	5,586	2,149	9,466	999	3,694	483	2,775	600	771	9,929	
1910-11	6,705	612	2,282	9,774	1,000	3,726	483	3,487	600	997	10,243
1911-12	6,978	514	
1912-13

Reduced to a notified area from April 1st, 1904

TABLE XVI.—(continued.)—Municipality of *Pilkhu.

* Reduced to a notified area from April 1st, 1904.

*Meerut District.*TABLE XVI.—(continued.)—*Municipality of Sardhana.*

Year.	Income.						Expenditure.						Total.					
	Octroi.	Houses and other taxes.	Loans.	Rents.	Other sources.	Total.	Administrative collection and of taxes.	Capital.	Water-supply and drainage.	Mainten-	Co-operative society.	Other heads.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1890-91	Rs. 8,466	..	7,921	..	200	..	1,373	10,039	1,989	3,240	24	1,448	2,766	485	496	10,448		
1891-92	8,254	..	27	..	2,101	10,049	2,053	3,973	77	2,601	100	1,291	542	324	10,267	
1892-93	9,601	..	35	..	1,812	10,053	2,012	4,029	83	1,604	100	1,476	661	332	10,297	
1893-94	9,012	..	31	..	1,714	11,350	1,755	2,957	96	1,639	100	1,250	546	561	8,904	
1894-95	8,774	..	33	..	1,802	10,625	1,853	3,293	171	1,867	340	1,348	577	536	10,063	
1895-96	9,117	..	28	..	2,232	11,039	1,758	3,403	621	1,805	340	2,748	558	548	11,878	
1896-97	8,243	..	26	..	2,527	11,672	1,763	3,226	370	65	1,872	931	554	461	9,582	
1697-98	8,993	..	26	..	2,777	11,046	2,140	4,032	1,93	2,130	431	2,278	718	474	13,551	
1899-1900	8,208	..	26	..	2,001	11,020	1,991	3,108	56	2,165	440	826	520	652	9,757	
1900-01	8,777	..	28	..	2,340	10,574	1,971	2,319	965	1,265	2,045	458	1,798	417	2,095	
1901-02	9,744	..	28	..	2,193	10,498	2,059	2,245	594	36	2,171	5.0	1,684	147	604	
1902-03	8,480	..	29	..	2,083	11,852	2,109	2,427	1,440	183	2,220	698	1,714	639	1,080	
1903-04	10,905	..	30	..	3,573	12,082	2,098	2,376	520	61	2,179	805	345	3,618	12,012	
1904-05	11,946	..	31	..	4,577	15,112	3,018	2,971	1,157	343	3,183	658	945	209	1,628	
1905-06	12,480	..	41	..	3,266	15,248	1,863	3,473	377	2,386	658	900	343	1,528	11,528	
1906-07	13,157	..	51	..	2,489	15,010	2,476	1,995	2,210	504	2,698	608	2,445	648	2,936	
1907-08	11,652	..	26	..	3,374	15,582	3,350	780	..	2,663	574	3,067	843	682	11,986	
1908-09	11,157	..	178	..	2,053	14,96	2,327	14,06	2,887	1,116	..	3,113	438	4,146	713	1,786
1909-10	11,134	..	104	..	2,736	14,071	3,140	1,590	..	39	4,038	438	1,586	713	938	
1910-11	12,225	..	545	..	2,754	13,932	3,410	1,682	756	1,043	4,418	471	1,200	713	1,190	
1911-12	21	..	6,122	..	2,657	14,762	3,191	1,121	..	..	3,411	438	947	650	1,01	
1912-13	536	..	..	..	2,921	9,415	1,007	1,370	..	..	3,586	438	1,370	450	1,073	

* Reduced to notified area from April 1st, 1904.

APPENDIX.

TABLE XVI.—(continued).—Municipality of Hapur.

Year.	Income.						Expenditure.										
	Octroi.	Tax on house and businesses.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Losses.	Other sonar-	Total.	Administrative collection and penalties.	Health and sanitary expenses.	Capital expenditure.	Maintain- tenance.	Water supply and drainage.	Public works.	Private and pensioners.	Workers.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1890-91..	Rs. 8,693	Rs. ..	Rs. 332	Rs. ..	Rs. 2,525	Rs. 11,550	Rs. 1,920	Rs. 3,353	Rs. 1,77	Rs. 1,906	Rs. 3,913	Rs. 500	Rs. 2,968	Rs. 806	Rs. 978	Rs. 12,510	
1891-92..	10,395	..	..	..	4,811	15,206	1,935	3,348	..	114	3,913	500	3,872	869	789	15,340
1892-93..	11,283	..	..	..	3,501	14,684	1,580	3,245	..	170	2,169	500	668	1,326	694	10,752
1893-94..	10,394	..	..	..	4,548	14,942	2,389	3,479	142	205	1,983	500	1,900	1,773	773	13,144
1894-95..	9,020	..	..	..	72,65	16,275	2,495	4,118	..	104	5,051	500	1,872	1,854	816	16,810
1895-96..	12,593	..	..	..	5,936	18,529	2,292	4,437	2,004	219	5,698	500	2,655	3,936	864	22,673
1896-97..	11,644	..	..	..	6,224	18,468	2,273	4,370	673	214	4,885	500	1,603	2,159	905	17,588
1897-98..	10,935	..	..	..	7,351	18,286	2,501	4,277	365	726	4,711	500	1,901	2,212	911	18,035
1898-99..	17,449	..	..	3	6,947	24,399	2,554	3,827	141	663	3,848	500	2,846	2,196	918	17,512
1899-1900..	10,562	..	..	30	6,665	16,157	2,603	3,466	1,257	263	4,936	522	1,982	2,068	1,934	19,171
1900-01..	13,222	..	..	52	7,838	21,112	2,773	3,914	1,401	7,211	514	1,194	1,977	899	23,626	
1901-02..	26,985	..	..	40	6,634	33,666	3,512	2,849	715	750	3,927	684	1,300	2,511	1,305	11,551
1902-03..	13,653	..	..	53	8,153	21,859	3,478	2,943	920	5,625	638	3,185	2,690	2,661	21,995	
1903-04..	16,827	..	..	1,598	749	5,568	24,732	5,514	3,478	5,958	466	6,087	950	4,892	1,134	30,796
1904-05..	18,206	5,819	1,002	8,980	34,007	4,771	4,268	1,316	152	6,188	806	3,171	2,432	1,091	25,033
1905-06..	18,580	6,158	849	7,561	32,146	6,341	2,641	246	271	6,708	891	4,005	3,278	1,977	25,660
1906-07..	27,340	4,823	891	10,114	43,165	10,498	1,713	746	119	7,209	2,271	3,910	3,507	1,116	31,659
1907-08..	30,564	6,558	904	9,109	45,935	13,186	1,987	436	267	8,036	1,815	6,412	2,114	1,309	35,632
1908-09..	26,435	2,978	1,082	10,558	40,453	19,788	5,523	2,928	210	10,460	950	4,111	4,072	1,678	49,726
1909-10..	27,827	1,692	1,136	10,491	41,043	11,550	2,235	1,187	335	10,336	873	8,776	3,712	1,944	40,968
1910-11..	32,708	6,318	927	7,553	51,495	19,870	3,230	537	259	10,248	721	6,781	3,712	5,574	50,771
1911-12..	32,061	7,225	924	1,0379	49,589	9,655	2,952	8,000	284	10,920	768	9,282	3,801	13,466	65,378
1912-13..	33,080	7,961	1,017	\$835	51,859	9,550	3,361	92,035	261	10,623	783	10,335	4,650	3,862	1,35,461

TABLE XVI.—(concluded).—Municipality of Mawana.*

Year.	Income.					Expenditure.										Other heads.	Total.
	Other rents.	Taxes. on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Total.	Administrative collection and collected of taxes.	Water supply and drainage.	Mainten- ance.	Capital.	Rs.	Rents.	Water supply and drainage.	Mainten- ance.	Capital.	Rents.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1890-91..	Rs. 4,429	Rs. 4,289	Rs. 2,766	Rs. 81	Rs. 834	Rs. 5,354	Rs. 1,076	Rs. 1,102	Rs. 178	Rs. 40	Rs. 898	Rs. 1,114	Rs. 2,911	Rs. 400	Rs. 173	Rs. 8,908	
1891-92..	..	3,214	..	2	..	905	5,196	1,065	1,165	19	..	..	..	450	725	25	337
1892-93..	..	4,607	..	20	..	981	4,197	933	1,025	7	26	688	450	1,009	53	278	4,469
1893-94..	..	4,611	..	2	..	1,080	5,707	962	1,032	73	..	765	450	863	135	371	4,081
1894-95..	..	2,983	..	2	..	1,100	5,263	1,029	1,220	1,499	100	..	760	450	223	157	403
1895-96..	..	20	..	2	..	1,162	4,167	359	1,202	..	27	804	450	691	264	426	4,228
1896-97..	..	2,936	7	..	..	1,133	4,075	311	1,183	..	25	821	450	60	242	359	3,481
1897-98..	..	2,940	1	..	..	1,091	3,857	324	1,223	..	189	1,252	466	415	781	387	5,039
1898-99..	..	2,926	..	..	..	1,335	4,376	386	1,280	..	..	730	450	60	211	357	3,424
1899-1900..	..	2,978	3	..	..	1,388	4,314	314	1,486	..	420	751	450	398	40	517	4,406
1900-01..	..	2,962	3	..	..	1,426	4,407	774	1,255	..	175	990	544	391	161	238	4,531
1901-02..	..	2,934	1	..	..	1,429	4,352	626	1,145	..	..	1,159	544	142	187	265	4,038
1902-03..	..	3,214	..	..	..	3,563	7,158	299	1,310	..	..	940	544	3,494	269	702	7,558
1903-04..	..	4,722	..	..	..	4,796	6,712	370	1,372	..	..	934	544	407	288	829	4,744
1904-05..	..	3,684	472	..	..	1,586	5,738	395	783	..	..	1,168	544	1,319	350	777	5,936
1905-06..	..	3,333	423	..	..	1,601	5,257	375	..	..	..	1,414	544	1,454	456	1,040	6,288
1906-07..	..	3,524	439	..	..	1,219	5,782	402	..	..	..	1,445	494	1,600	359	1,291	5,591
1907-08..	..	3,503	486	..	..	1,614	5,677	632	..	..	..	2,223	494	1,697	383	415	5,844
1908-09..	..	3,514	513	..	..	1,610	5,637	555	..	..	..	2,228	494	1,203	383	381	5,248
1909-10..	..	3,545	495	..	..	1,385	5,425	564	1,119	..	67	2,196	494	1,082	400	324	5,296
1910-11..	..	3,667	580	..	..	1,034	5,312	584	125	..	577	2,050	494	1,447	400	215	6,893
1911-12..	..	3,755	518	..	..	1,297	5,021	529	..	482	216	2,168	494	301	400	429	5,011

Reduced to a notified area from April 1st, 1904.

TABLE XVII—*Distribution of Police, for 1912, Meerut.*

Name of Police Station.	Civil Police.			Town Police.		Road and village Police.		
	No. of Sub-Inspectors.	No. of Head-Constables.	No. of Constables.	No. of Jamaridars.	Town Chaukidars.	No. of Jamaridars.	No. of village Chaukidars.	No. of road Chaukidars.
Sardhana	..	2	6	35	..	..	114	10
Binoli	..	2	1	13	..	..	114	2
Baghpur	..	2	2	22	1	5	109	6
Baraut	..	2	2	27	..	..	121	4
Chapruli	..	1	1	9	1	11	108	2
Khekra	..	2	1	14	1	15	105	10
Ghaziabad	..	2	4	39	2	12	96	18
Shahdra	..	1	2	23	1	5	92	10
Pilkhuwa	..	2	2	21	1	7	123	4
Begamabad	..	2	1	14	1	6	129	10
Hapur	..	2	4	48	..	..	153	16
Kherkhoda	..	1	1	11	..	..	97	4
Garhmuktesar	..	4	3	17	1	14	137	6
Mawana	..	2	4	30	1	9	94	6
Besumah	..	1	1	11	..	..	44	6
Parichhatgarh	..	2	1	14	1	10	69	6
Meerut	..	3	13	170	..	..	75	22
Jani	..	2	1	14	..	..	185	6
Daurala	..	2	1	14	1	8	98	8
Kithore	..	1	1	13	..	..	80	8
Lalkurti	..	3	6	51	2	10	41	6
Sadarbazar	..	2	10	79	1	4	21	4
Total	..	43	68	689	15	116	2,150	174
No. in reserve	..	12	22	161	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	55	90	850	15	116	2,150	174

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Schools and Colleges.	Total.		Secondary education.		Primary education.			
		Scholars.		Scholars.		Scholars.		Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.	Schools.	Males.	Females.	Schools.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ..	317	9,640	370	14	1,821	..	301	7,741	370
1897-98 ..	253	8,639	623	18	1,859	97	293	6,666	526
1898-99 ..	249	9,156	606	18	2,023	86	228	6,985	520
1899-1900	247	9,227	637	18	2,176	98	227	6,904	490
1900-01 ..	248	9,849	573	19	2,326	120	227	7,412	453
1901-02 ..	271	10,546	685	18	899	12	221	8,376	210
1902-03 ..	271	10,698	586	20	1,267	125	252	9,431	461
1903-04 ..	281	12,016	543	19	1,656	108	255	9,627	435
1904-05 ..	273	13,201	605	18	2,554	114 +64	255	10,647	491
1905-06 ..	302	15,906	618	20	3,096	124	288	12,610	524
1906-07 ..	323	17,124	894	20	3,207	141 +64	303	13,917	689
1907-08 ..	320	17,628	1,002	19	3,270	204	301	14,353	798
1908-09 ..	309	16,505	1,078	21	3,252	193	288	14,125	885
*1909-10 ..	237	2,223	..	10	1,685	..	256	11,161	1,227
1910-11 ..	166	2,579	1,435	10	1,272	..	259	10,886	1,318
1911-12 ..	184	2,711	1,846	10	1,100	..	293	12,457	1,632
1912-13 ..	246	2,790	1,946	11	1,177	85	341	14,511	164
1913-14 ..	309	2,970	2,516	11	1,071	70	360	15,267	2,217
1914-15 ..	312	2,742	2,248	10	1,026	..	363	14,868	2,028
1915-16 ..	400	2,636	2,325	12	1,107	226	348	14,885	1,891

* Figures regarding vernacular boys schools only including training classes.

Figures for 1909-10 for females are not available.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	School.	Class.	Average-attendance.
I.—SECONDARY.					
Meerut.	Meerut ..	Meerut ..	Church Mission school.	High school	526
			Cantonment school.	A.-V. high school.	
			Devanagri school	Ditto ..	253
			Faiziam school	Ditto ..	
			Nanak Chand school.	Ditto ..	
			Government—school.	Ditto ..	
			M. E. Mission school,	Do. Middle	
			Nil-ki-Gali girls' school.	Vernacular middle,	97
			Mohammedan—girls' school.	Ditto ..	96
			Anderkote		
Ghaziabad.	Ghaziabad ..	Ghaziabad ..	Town school ..	Vernacular middle.	45
			Teacher's training class.	Vernacular	6
			Church Mission school.	Anglo vernacular middle,	
			Town school ..	Vernacular middle.	42
			Teacher's T.C...	Ditto ..	6
			Town school ..	Ditto ..	51
			Teacher's T.C...	Ditto ..	6
			Town school ..	Ditto ..	42
			Teacher's T.C...	Vernacular	6
Hapur	Hapur ..	Hapur ..	Anglo-vernaular school.	High ..	
			Town school ..	Vernacular middle.	50
			Teacher's T.C...	Ditto ..	6
			Town school ..	Ditto ..	74
Mowana	Puth ..	Bahadergarh	Teacher's T.C...	Ditto ..	6
			Town school ..	Ditto ..	
			Teacher's T.C...	Ditto ..	
Sardhana	Ditto ..	Mowana ..	Anglo.vernaular school.	Vernacular middle.	42
			Teacher's T.C...	Ditto ..	6
			Town school ..	Ditto ..	51
			Teacher's T.C...	Ditto ..	6
Baghpur	Sardhana ..	Baghpur ..	Town school ..	Ditto ..	30
			Teacher's T.C...	Ditto ..	6
			Town school ..	Ditto ..	
			Teacher's T.C...	Ditto ..	
Baraut	Baghpur ..	Baraut ..	Town school ..	Ditto ..	153
			Teacher's T.C...	Ditto ..	6

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average-attendance.
II.—PRIMARY.				
Meerut	Meerut ..	Upper primry ..	Primary ..	110
		Buzaza Meerut city ..	Ditto ..	..
		L. P. Ander Kote ..	Ditto ..	54
		L. P. Baghpat gate ..	Ditto ..	34
		L. P. Moripara ..	Ditto ..	31
		L. P. Dalampura ..	Ditto ..	25
		L. P. Mohalla Koran Ali.	Ditto ..	26
		L. P. Bhatwara ..	Ditto ..	27
		L. P. Kothi Atanus ..	Ditto ..	20
		Sadar, bazar Meerut ..	Aided primary ..	45
		Vaish Orphanage, Meerut.	Ditto ..	37
		Lal Kurti Bazar, Meerut.	Ditto ..	51
		Model Training, Meerut.	Ditto ..	25
		Vaish day school, Meerut.	Ditto ..	88
		Depressed class school, Meerut.	Ditto ..	42
		Lal Kurti Bazar, Meerut.	Ditto ..	77
		Jainpathshala, Sadar bazar, Meerut.	Ditto ..	29
		Durga Bari, Sadar bazar, Meerut.	Ditto ..	18
		Meerut. Qaisargunj ..	Ditto ..	25
		Rustogi Pathshala, Meerut.	Ditto ..	39
		Girls' Hindu, Ander Kote.	Primary ..	49
		Do. Budhana Gate ..	Ditto ..	104
		Girls' Mohammedan, Kamboh gate.	Ditto ..	24
		Do. Lisari gate ..	Ditto ..	38
		Girls' school, Vaish Orphanage, Meerut.	Aided primary ..	15
		Girls' school, Lal Kurti Bazar, Meerut.	Ditto ..	26
		Arya Samaj Girls' school, Meerut cantonment.	Ditto ..	43
		Jain Patshala, Meerut cantonment.	Ditto ..	18
		Arya Kania Patshala, Meerut city.	Ditto ..	118
		Girls' Sanatan Dharm school, Lal Kurit, Do. Bazar, Meerut.	Primary ..	17
		Dholri ..	Ditto ..	68
		Sisoli ..	Ditto ..	38
		Rohta ..	Ditto ..	32

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915--(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average-attendance.
II.- PRIMARY-(contd.).				
Meerut (concl.)	Meerut. (concl.)	Siwal ..	Primary ..	35
		Icholi ..	Ditto ..	37
		Abdullahpur ..	Ditto ..	42
		Rasna ..	Ditto ..	40
		Chandsara ..	Ditto ..	60
		Behrampur ..	Ditto ..	40
		Jat Pura ..	Ditto ..	28
		Khanpur ..	Ditto ..	41
		Kinanagar ..	Ditto ..	35
		Kaithwari ..	Ditto ..	27
		Shahpur Zainpur ..	Ditto ..	19
		Kithouli ..	Ditto ..	40
		Khardoni ..	Ditto ..	22
		Gagul ..	Ditto ..	18
		Dabka ..	Ditto ..	17
		Malyana ..	Ditto ..	12
		Marholi ..	Ditto ..	18
		Sial ..	Ditto ..	21
		Kazimabad gun ..	Ditto ..	26
		C. M. Girls' school, Ander Kote.	Aided primary ..	74
		Do. Thaterwara ..	Ditto ..	62
		Do. Meerut Canton- ment.	Ditto ..	83
		Nek ..	Aided Boys' school ..	16
		Rohta Girls' school ..	Primary ..	9
		Chhajupur alias Chha- jmalpur.	Aided ..	33
		Kurali ..	Ditto ..	18
		Jani ..	Ditto ..	30
		Morna ..	Ditto ..	20
		Rasulpur Arangabad ..	Ditto ..	20
		Jangathi ..	Ditto ..	27
		Kalenjri ..	Ditto ..	81
Ghaziabad.	Loni ..	Branch 'school, Ghazi- bad.	Primary ..	68
		Ditto No. 2 ..	Ditto ..	30
		Delhi gate, Ghazibad ..	Ditto ..	6
		C. M. Girls' school, Ghazibad.	Aided primary ..	33
		Loni ..	Primary ..	28
		Mandaula ..	Ditto ..	21
		Farrukh Nagar ..	Ditto ..	26
Jalalabad ..		Chivori ..	Ditto ..	24
		Makanpur ..	Ditto ..	21
		Jalalabad, boys', girls,	Ditto ..	Boys (45) (9)
		Farid Nagar, boys', girls.	Ditto ..	Boys (46)(18)
		Murad Nagar ..	Ditto ..	99

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
II.—PRIMARY—(contd.).				
Ghazabād.—(conc'd.)	Jalalabad .. --(conc'd.)	Patta, boys', girls' ..	Primary	Boys (59)
		Kumehra ..	Ditto	47
		Begamabad ..	Ditto	60
		Ravli ..	Ditto	28
		Morta ..	Ditto	41
		Niware, 'boys', girls' ..	Ditto	Es. Gs. (49) (17)
		Surana ..	Ditto	23
		Taletha ..	Ditto	19
		Sedpur ..	Ditto	23
		Bhikanpur ..	Ditto	34
		Mohommadpur amad Baghpāt,	Ditto	13
		Teari ..	Ditto	20
		Abupur ..	Aided primary	26
		Naglaifroz Moh asepur ..	Ditto	9
		Mohommadpur Qadim ..	Ditto	17
		Dhoulana ..	Ditto	58
		Khera ..	Ditto	78
D.sna ..		Sapnawat ..	Ditto	34
		Dasna ..	Ditto	18
		Samana ..	Ditto	62
		Galand ..	Ditto	51
		Raispur ..	Ditto	65
		Dehra ..	Ditto	47
		Kanajia ..	Ditto	24
		Phagota ..	Ditto	25
		Kandaula ..	Ditto	21
		Kushalia ..	Ditto	18
		Pilkhwa girls', school ..	Ditto	28
		Pilkhwa ..	Primary	51
		Branch school, Hapur		{ 73
		No. 1	Ditto	
Hapur	Hapur ..	Do. No. 2	Ditto	139
		Do. No. 3	Ditto	29
		Do. No. 4	Ditto	16
		Do. No. 5	Ditto	13
		Hapur Farzind Ali ..	Aided primary	15
		Do. Abdullah Khan ..	Ditto	17
		Do. Miter Sen ..	Ditto	33
		Depressed class school, Hapur,	Ditto	10
		Khirkī bazar girls' school, Hapur.	Primary	95
		Barahi ..	Ditto	78
		Datiāna ..	Ditto boys'	72
		Achheja ..	Ditto	59
		Asaura ..	Ditto	59

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargan.	Locality.	Class.	Average-attend-ance.
II.—PRIMARY—(contd.).				
Hapur. (concl.)		Dahana ..	Primary, boys'	65
		Nali Husanpur ..	Ditto ..	68
		Babugurh ..	Ditto ..	44
		Bhatiana ..	Ditto ..	46
		Muzaffara ..	Ditto ..	37
		Bankhanda ..	Ditto ..	64
		Girdharpur ..	Ditto ..	58
		Nawada ..	Ditto ..	23
		Mahmudpur ..	Ditto ..	12
		Gobra Alamgirpur ..	Aided ..	46
		Obarpur ..	Ditto ..	15
		Hoshdarpur Gadhia ..	Ditto ..	20
		Sikandarpur Kakods ..	Primary ..	20
		Daitiana girls' school ..	Primary ..	20
		Babugarh do ..	Ditto ..	18
		Shah-Mohi-uddinpur ..	Aided ..	18
Hapur (concl.)		Sarawa ..	Primary ..	61
		Khar Khoda ..	Ditto ..	70
		Khar Khari ..	Ditto ..	23
		Ajrara ..	Ditto ..	22
		Mundali ..	Ditto ..	13
		Bijauli ..	Ditto ..	29
		Atrara ..	Ditto ..	31
		Girls' school, Panchi ..	Ditto ..	10
		Girls' school, Mundali ..	Aided primary ..	18
		Panchi ..	Primary ..	34
Puth		Bhadsiana ..	Ditto ..	50
		Bhena ..	Ditto ..	70
		Palwara ..	Ditto ..	39
		Luhari ..	Ditto ..	44
		Bahadargarh ..	Ditto ..	43
		Janupura ..	Ditto ..	18
		Bahadargarh girls' school.	Aided ..	18
		Garmuktesar ..	Primary ..	56
		Baksar ..	Ditto ..	64
		Dotai ..	Ditto ..	47
Garmuktesar		Jharina ..	Ditto ..	30
		Akbarpur Bukana ..	Ditto ..	14
		Jharina girls' school ..	Aided ..	14
		Sadullahpur ..	Ditto ..	9
		Nizampur (alias) Haranpura ..	Ditto ..	17
		Khudalia ..	Ditto ..	25
		Garmuktesar girls' school.	Primary ..	20
		Girls school ..	Primary ..	..
		Baksar ..	Primary ..	18

LIST OF SCHOOLS—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
II.—Primary—(contd.)				
Mawana.	Kithor.	Kithor ..	Primary	21
		Paswara ..	Do.	83
		Shondat ..	Do.	37
		Agwanpur ..	Do.	30
		Parichatgarh ..	Do.	36
		Bhatipura ..	Do.	46
		Machhra ..	Do.	32
		Khajuri ..	Do.	62
		Shahjahanpur ..	Do.	80
		Puthi ..	Do.	30
		Manpur ..	Do.	19
		Jaranda ..	Do.	16
		Mahalwala ..	Do.	40
		Salyana ..	Do.	21
		Chitmanasherpur ..	Do.	23
		Hasanpur ..	Do.	15
		Derion ..	Do.	16
		Dhanpur ..	Do.	27
		Fatahpur Narain ..	Do.	20
		Parichatgarh Girls' school ..	Do.	31
		Aghwanpur Do.	Do.	18
		Nawal Surajpur ..	Aided	38
Hastinapur.	Hastinapur.	Phalauda ..	Primary	55
		Sanota ..	Do.	16
		Ganeshpur ..	Do.	20
		Niloha ..	Do.	38
		Bhensa ..	Do.	27
		Bahsumma ..	Do.	50
		Sathla ..	Do.	19
		Akbarpur Saadat ..	Do.	34
		Mewan ..	Do.	17
		Mowana Khurd ..	Do.	30
		Nehraoli ..	Do.	16
		Mowana Kalan ..	Do.	21
		Nagori ..	Aided	21
		Girls' school, Mowana Arya Samaj school, Mowana ..	Do.	50
		Jhanjharpur ..	Do.	34
		Neru ..	Do.	8
		Mohammadpur ..	Do.	12
		Shikasht Muqarriri ..	Do.	14
Sardhana.	Sardhana.	Kaul ..	Do.	..
		Depressed class school, Phalauda ..	Do.	18
		Branch school, Sardhana No. 1 ..	Primary	54
		Do. No. 2 ..	Do.	53
		Mary Kania Patshala ..	Do.	7
		Sardana ..	Do.	22

LIST OF SCHOOLS—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.	
(I.—Primary—(contd.)					
Sardhana— (concluded.)		Jaintemple, Sarahana	Primary	18	
		C. M. Orphange Boys' school	Do.	59	
		Do. Girls' do...	Do.	60	
		Khirwa Jalalpur	Do.	25	
		Mulchra	Do.	46	
		Bihuni	Do.	38	
		Mahadeo	Do.	16	
		Salawa	Do.	45	
		Karnawal	Do.	39	
		Ranohhor	Do.	16	
		Dabathua	Do.	42	
		Chhur	Do.	28	
		Khiwai	Do.	8	
		Mayi Kalan	Do.	14	
		Bahadarpur	Do.	22	
		Sarurpur	Do.	48	
		Phusar	Do.	5	
		Sultana Ngar Jasur	Do.	37	
		Kaland	Do.	25	
		Khera	Do.	3	
		Bharal	Aided	14	
		Juleda	Do.	21	
		Munsem	Do.	18	
		Model school, Sardhana	Do.	46	
Barnawa.		Barnawa	Primary	13	
		Bamnuli	Do.	84	
		Tikri	Do.	63	
		Sirsili	Do.	38	
		Doghat	Do.	33	
		Bimauli	Do.	48	
		Daha	Do.	40	
		Rardhana	Do.	20	
		Nirpara	Do.	30	
		Bijwara	Do.	50	
		Mangrauli	Aided	12	
		Fazalpur	Primary	25	
		Gangnauli	Aided	31	
		Tera	Do.	32	
		Jhundpur	Do.	18	
Daurala.		Muzaffarpur pais	Aided	17	
		Dhanura Tikri	Do.	22	
		Muazizabad Nagal	Do.	23	
		Lawar	Primary	72	
		Mahalka	Do.	17	
		Daurala	Do.	53	
		Robasa	Do.	30	
Sardhana— (continued).		Dadri	Do.	28	
		Dulchra	Do.	30	

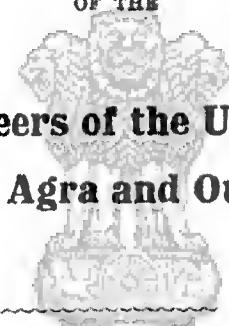
LIST OF SCHOOLS—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attend. ance.
Sardhana— (consolidated).	Dourala (consolidated.)	11.—Primary—(contd.) Rohta (1) Boys', (1) Girls' Lawar Girls' school .. Chandori, Tappi Lawar Jatauli .. Siwaha Jalullahpur .. Mataur ..	Primary .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. Do. ..	(35 boys) (10 girls) 22 22 19 23 22
		Branoh school, Baraut Birjaul .. Bauli .. Kaudera .. Budhpur .. Kishenpur .. Hilwari .. Asara .. Dhamura .. Basauli .. Bazidpur .. Afatabali; Baraut Girls' school, Baraut .. Bam .. Haasanpur Jimani .. Ibrahimpur .. Girls' school, Bauli .. Kandera Girls' school .. Johri ..	Primary .. Do. .. Aided .. Primary .. Do. .. Aided ..	41 60 81 71 34 84 36 15 86 54 33 29 22 20 23 20 24 21 11
Baghpat.		Khekra .. Katha .. Dauli .. Dhakauli .. Mubarakpur .. Pilana .. Rataul .. Aminagar Sarai .. Tatiri .. Khatta .. Rewan alias Baragon .. Sunchra .. Pabla Begmabad .. Baloni .. Basi .. Phulera .. Ghiaspur alias Godhi .. Br. Baghpat .. Girls' school Do. .. Dhakauli .. Girls' school, Khekra .. Do. Daula ..	Primary .. Do. .. Aided ..	68 83 47 11 43 24 22 68 23 32 30 19 16 12 46 31 32 64 18 76 14 9
Baghpat.	Baghpat.	Naurozpur .. Chamrawal ..	Aided .. Do. ..	18 24

BULANDSHAHR.

Supplementary notes and statistics to

VOLUME V

OF THE

District Gazetteers of the United Provinces
of Agra and Oudh



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1916.

Alterations and additions to Part A of the Bulandshahr District Gazetteer, bringing it up to date (1916).

This volume includes the work of many contributors to whom acknowledgments are hereby made. E de M Humphries, I.C.S., Collector, began to collect material in 1912, and wrote notes from time to time till he went on furlough in 1914. At my request P. Brij Kishan Raina, Deputy Collector, completed the volume.

The dates shown under the headings indicate the year when the article was written.

THE ARYA SAMAJ, 1915.

Swami Daya Nand Sayaswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, first visited Karanbas in tahsil Anupshahr in 1867 and at his third visit to this village, performed one of the four Havans. He also held a Shastrath (a debate), on idol-worship with the leading Pandits of the place. It is said that Pt. Hari Ballab Shastri, one of the Pandits who had challenged the Swami to debate was so much impressed by the Swami's eloquence and reasoning that he accepted the Swami's views and forthwith consigned all the idols of his temple to the river Ganges.

Between the years 1867 to 1869 the Swami visited Belone, Danpur, Ahar, Rainghat and Anupshahr. At more than one of these, places it is said, many people were convinced by the Swami's monotheistic teachings and threw away their idols into the Ganges.

A story goes, that when at Anupshahr, a certain Brahman poisoned the Swami but the Swami miraculously escaped its effects and did not die.

A biographer of the Swami's life relates that the then Tahsildar of Anupshahr who happened to be a Muhammedan and was a great admirer of the Swami, had that Brahman miscreant arrested but the Swami did not approve of this action of the Tahsildar and ordered him to set the man free remarking: "I have not come to make prisoners of the people but to set them free from bondage".

It was in 1885 that an Arya Samaj was established at Bulandshahr. The late Umrao Singh of Kutchesar was a staunch supporter of the Samaj and took an active interest. The Samaj has made slow but steady progress and has acquired a building of its own in the heart of the town and has become the chief centre of Samajic activities in the district. Latterly, the President of the Samaj has been L. Gopal Narain (Mukhtar) and its Honorary Secretary Pandit Ram Parshad Sharma (Mukhtar).

The most important Samajes outside of headquarters are:—

1. Khurja.
2. Sikandrabad.
3. Jahangirabad.
4. Sayana.
5. Belone.
6. Pahasu.
7. Sankni.
8. Sibbitgarh.
9. Nagla Mohiuddinpore.
10. Naglia Udaibhan.
11. Bhon, Bhadurnagar.
12. Ghungraoli.
13. Lalgarhi.
14. Wair Terorepur.



Besides there are a dozen places where a Samaj exists on a modest scale.

The majority of the Samajes possess temples of their own and a large number of them celebrated their anniversaries of which Nagar Kirtan procession forms an integral part.

Most of the Samajes hold their weekly meetings on Sundays. Besides weekly and annual meetings extraordinary meetings are convened when outside preachers give lectures.

Preaching work is done at various Melas and fairs, particularly at the annual district fair at Bulandshahr and Kartiki Pooran-Mashi festival at Anupshahr.

The interesting experiment of the Gurukula system of education, revived by the founder of the Arya Samaj, was first introduced in a small school started at Sikandrabad in 1898. In 1905, the local Samaj committee, handed over the institution to

the Pritinidhi Sabha or the representative assembly of the Arya Samajes of the Province, which in 1907 removed the institution to Farrukhabad and to Brindavan in 1911.

The Samaj maintains both boys' and girls' schools and lays special stress on the study of Sanskrit and Hindi. After the removal of Gurukul from Sikandrabad a Sanskrit Pathsala was established there.

The Bulandshahr Samaj has also one girls' school with a permanent endowment of Rs. 3,000 and grants-in-aid from the District and Municipal Boards.

To popularise girls' education on the occasion of its anniversary celebration the Samaj organises with considerable success an exhibition of penmanship and needlework of all the girls' schools in the District. The activities of the Samaj include schools for sweeper and chamar boys at Bulandshahr, Khurja and Sikandrabad and practical step for popularising widow-re-marriage and raising the marriageable ages of both boys and girls.

EXCISE—(a) LIQUOR.

There is no distillery in the district. The most noticeable point connected with the excise administration was the small consumption of liquor as compared with other districts, but during the last decade with the exception of a year or two, there has been a marked increase in consumption. The reasons for this increase are—(a) increase in wages—(b) the prevalence of plague and (c) the growth of drinking habit among high caste Hindus and Muhammedans. The total receipts for the year 1901-02 were Rs. 24,761 but now the total receipts in 1914-15 amount to Rs. 66,585. Offences against the Excise laws in this respect are not very common.

(b) COCAINE.

A demand for cocaine came to notice about five years ago and increased rapidly in the larger towns. Vigorous action was taken to check this injurious taste. Consumption is now on the wane and it is hoped that it will be much reduced in a year or two if not completely stamped out. The present continental war seems to have been instrumental in bringing about the happy change, for cocaine supply is almost cut off. Sikandrabad town is still considered the house of cocaine eaters. The number of

cases under the Excise Act in 1912-13 were 14 of which four were compounded under section 74 of Act IV of 1910. The number of liquor shops has been reduced to 48, though the number of licence-holders has considerably increased owing to the influx of outsiders.

(c) OPIUM.

Opium is still popular with the masses and is generally consumed as a medicine and not as an intoxicant. The price of opium has been increased from Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 per seer from April 1910 and Rs. 25 from April 1915. This caused a temporary falling off in consumption, but we are again returning to normal figures. The opening of a new shop at Khurja at the suggestion of the Excise Committee is chiefly responsible for the greater portion of the increase in sale in 1912-13.

The proceeds of sale of opium amounted to Rs. 43,263 in 1912-13 besides licence fees Rs. 17,381.

Chandu dens are still being worked though extremely cautiously.

The amount of opium sold in 1912-13 was 1,967 seers.

(d) HEMP DRUGS.

There are 37 shops licensed to sell opium. Charas and Bhang are the only hemp drugs consumed in this district. The total licence-fees on hemp drugs for 1912-13 was Rs. 11,000 and the quantity sold was 433 seers of Charas and 1,280 seers of Bhang.

The rate of duty on Charas has been raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 from April 1912.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The Edward Coronation High School at Khurja, founded in 1901 by the Hon'ble Rai Nathmal Bahadur, C.I.E., is one of the best institution of its kind in the province. It has both Matric. and School-leaving classes with an enrolment of 626. Handsome grants are given by the Government and the Municipality.

The school at Anupshahr has since been converted into a tahsil school.

The school at Sikandrabad which is largely supported by voluntary subscriptions is doing good work, though of late it has not shown good university results.

An unrecognised Anglo-Vernacular School opened at Anupshahr in 1911, is maintained by school-fees and subscriptions.

The English School at Jewar established in 1870 and the Anglo-Vernacular School at Pindrawal started by Raja Baqr Ali Khan disappeared long ago.

The entire management and control of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools has again been assumed by the Educational Department. The enrolment is 1,601.

SECONDARY VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Of the twelve Town schools in the District, ten are maintained entirely by the District Board, one is aided and one private. They are situated at the four Tahsil headquarters and at Sayana, Shikarpore, Gulaothi, Jahangirabad, Debai, Jewar, Chhatari and Dankour. All of them are in a satisfactory state with a total enrolment of 1879.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In 1854, the zamindars having voluntarily agreed to pay a cess of one per cent. on the revenue for the maintenance of school-masters, the Halqabandi system of village schools was introduced. They are now called village upper and lower primary schools.

There are altogether 109 District Board and Municipal Primary Schools with an enrolment of 6,670. The grant-in-aid system was introduced by the Government in 1896 and the total number of aided primary schools is 83.

GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Out of eight schools, one is a model girls' school at Bulandshahr maintained by the Government two are municipal board girls school, one is a District Board and the rest are aided schools. Further expansion is hampered by the difficulty of securing competent mistresses. The enrolment is 357.

Both primary and secondary vernacular education is under the control of the District Board with the advice and assistance of the Inspector and the Assistant Inspector of Schools. The posts of Deputy Inspector and Sub-Deputy Inspectors were provincialised in 1912.

Mention should also be made of the purely indigenous schools, which number at the present time 186. These are not included in the list, as the number is constantly fluctuating and the

attendance is usually irregular. The number of pupils taught in these indigenous schools is returned as 3,293 of whom 679 are reading Quran, 490 Arabic and Persian, 1,962 Vernacular and 162 Sanskrit.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

At the last census, the total number of literate persons was returned as 33,455, of whom 2,442 were females. The number of persons literate in English was 2,117 including 147 females. Of these less than 10 years of age 1,194 only were literate and of these 215 were females. Between 10 and 20 there were 9,698 literate persons including 870 females and of those over 20, there were 22,563 literate persons of whom 1,357 were females. Of the total number of persons who could read and write 23,904 were Hindus and 5,813 Musalmans which shows that the proportionate increase has been greater among the latter.

POST OFFICE.

The Post offices in the district are now under the Superintendent of Post Offices, Meerut Division, and are divided into two sub-divisions, viz.: Meerut and Bulandshahr.

There are now altogether 63 Imperial Post Offices in the district of which 56 are under the Inspector of Post Offices with headquarters at Bulandshahr, and the remainder under that of Meerut.

In the Bulandshahr Sub-Division there are 17 postal sub-offices at Bulandshahr, Kacheri, Anupshahr, Chatari, Deputyganj, Debai, Gulaothi, Jahaugirabad, Jewar, Jhajhur, Khanpore, Khurja, Narora, Pahasu, Rajghat, Shikarpore, Sikandrabad and Saya-na. Besides these there are 38 branch Post Offices established in the larger villages and at the railway stations of Debai, Khurja and Sikandrabad.

In the Meerut Sub-Division there are sub-post offices at Dadri, Bilaspore and Dankour and branch Post Offices at Dhoom, Jareha, Surajpore and Kasna.

Telegraph offices are combined with the Post Offices at the following towns:—Bulandshahr, Dankour, Khurja, Sikandrabad. Telegrams can also be despatched at the railway stations.

REGISTRATION.

The Registrar of the district is the Judge of Aligarh, whose jurisdiction for this purpose extends over the whole area except the Sikandrabad tahsil, the registration work of which has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Registrar (District Judge) of Meerut since 20th April, 1905.

There has been a great increase in registration since 1871, but in the year 1911, the number of documents registered, both compulsorily and optionally shows a decrease. The number of documents affecting immovable property in which registration was compulsory under section 17 of the Act has fallen to 6,053 and the number of those in which registration was optional to 1,711, while the total aggregate value of all sorts of documents registered in the year 1911 shows an increase of about 520 lacks or 14·6 per cent. over the figures for the last 10 years. There is a sub-registrar for each of the four tahsils. Sikandrabad tahsil being a subdivision of the Meerut Registration district and the Bulandshahr, Khurja and Anupshahr tahsils being sub-divisions of the Aligarh Registration district.

CATTLE CENSUS, 1914-15.

A stock census was taken in 1322 F (1914-15) and the enumeration showed a net increase of 411,293 over the figures of the last census taken in 1316 F (1908-09). The noticeable increase being among bulls and bullocks 4,767, young stock of cows and buffaloes 17,532 and goats 20,570.

The number of sheep decreased considerably from 60,521 in 1316 to 53,155 in 1322 F.

The number of carts rose from 21,993 to 25,034 at the last enumeration.

There are three veterinary assistants in the district. One is in charge of the Veterinary Dispensary at Bulandshahr and the other two are on peripatetic duty. Of the latter one is in charge of tahsils Khurja and Sikandrabad with headquarters at Khurja and the other of tahsils Anupshahr and Bulandshahr with headquarters at Bulandshahr.

MEDICAL—(a) FEVER.

Fever is and has been the prevailing disease of this district. In spite of efforts to discount its prevalence, the death roll remains

very high ; the term "fever" of course includes not only malarial fevers but also many cases of Phthisis, Typhoid, Pneumonia, Relapsing fevers and other diseases associated with fever. This is unavoidable under the present system of collecting statistics, but at the same time it must be admitted that the large proportion of deaths reported under the head "fever" are due to malarial fevers.

The district suffered greatly in the severe out-break which occurred in 1879 and again in the epidemic which spread over Northern India in 1908. Bulandshahr stood fourth among the districts of the United Provinces with a mortality of 73,166 or 64.29 per thousand.

(b) PLAGUE.

Plague did not appear in this district till 1902 when one case only was imported. In 1903 there were 108 deaths and in 1904 only nine. In 1911 the disease spread and claimed a death roll of 26,234 people. In 1912 there were only 214 deaths and in 1914, it went up to 1,604. As a rule Plague is at its height in the months of March and April.

(c) CHOLERA.

Cholera has never been very bad in this district. In recent years the numbers have not risen above 300 due to small localized epidemic and sporadic cases.

(d) SMALL-POX.

Formerly this disease made fearful ravages. In 1890, 1,611 persons were returned as having died from this cause. Vaccinators visit every village in the district.

DISPENSARIES.

The dispensary at Gulaothi opened in 1887 was abolished in 1905 owing to want of local financial support. There is also a private dispensary at Pahasu under the charge of a Sub-Assistant-Surgeon and is maintained entirely at the expense of the Nawab of that place.

The Lady Leslie Porter Female Dispensary at Bulandshahr established in 1895 has been improved by the addition of a patients ward and a residence for the lady doctor.

A maternity ward was completed in 1915 by subscriptions raised by a few friends of Lady Porter.

STALLIONS.

There are at present eight provincial stallions maintained by the District Board. The provincial stallion stables are at Chirawak, Baroli, Malakpore, and Miana. All the stallions are Arabs and the management is still in the hands of the Army Remount Department. At present the entire cost of stables, feed and keep of stallions is met by the District Board while in 1903 two-thirds of the total cost was paid by the District Board and one-third by the Darinda. A fee of Rs. 5 per pony mare is charged from the owners for having the mares branded "P" to enable them to be covered by the provincial stallions.

POUNDS.

There are at present 26 cattle pounds in the district. New cattle pounds have been opened at Banhpur, Ajitpur, Karanbas, Bagsara, Chaundera and Ahmedgarh and of the old cattle pounds, the one at Bilaspur has been closed and that of Debai has been transferred to the Notified Area.

GANGES CANAL.

The pargana of Augauta is watered by the Dasna and Bulandshahr distributaries, which leave the main canal at its left bank in the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts respectively. On the left bank there are also the branches of the Dasna and Bulandshahr distributaries with their minor channels known as the Gulaothi and Sohanpur distributaries, etc. The Parpa and Gesupur minors of the Dehra distributary are also off the left bank of the canal.

The Dadupur distributary off the right bank runs almost parallel with the canal in the two branches known as the right and left Dadupur, the latter the main channel goes beyond Mundakhera to Bijlepur and the right Dadupur ends at Jamalpur, a little above Khurja City, where it gives off a branch, known as the Hasangarh distributary which ends in the Aligarh district near Tikri. The other branches of the left and right Dadupur distributaries are the right and left Daryapur, Agwal, and Hazratpur minors.

ANUPSHAHAR CANAL.

There are several falls on the Anupshahr Branch in this district, i. e., at Makri in mile 61, at Bhagwanpur in mile 71, at

Anibas in mile 78 and at Makhena in mile 83. The flour mills at Makhena were constructed before 1903 and new flour mills which have since been constructed at Makri are paying handsomely and are a great convenience to the people,

More bridges have since been constructed i. e., at Ghosepur where the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway crosses the canal at Rabupura on the roads from Bulandshahr and Aligarh to Ramghat and Rambas and Pesri in pargana Debai, besides two cattle bridges. There is also an escape channel from the Anupshahr branch into the lower Ganges Canal near Pesri.

The Nim Nadi improvements constructed since the last gazetteer was published has improved the condition of the tract that used to be affected thereby and considerable area that used to be unsown has now been brought under the plough.

Several other drainage improvements have also been carried out and the trouble due to especially high spring level do not exist.

WATER LEVEL.

In the Narora division the only well which is under observation in Gangabas shows practically no rise in the spring level since 1887, the average depth is about 13 feet now, which is if anything, a foot or so lower than in former years.

Along the Bulandshahr-Jhajhar line, the spring level in 1907 was about 13 feet as compared with 7 feet in 1887 and is now 11.5 feet. On the Dankour-Gulaothi line it was 14 feet in 1907 and is now 12 feet on the Jhajhar-Khurja line, it was 12.75 in 1907 and is 12 feet at present.

There is thus a distinct fall in spring levels generally since the years 1887 and is due to the very thorough manner in which the district is drained.

AVERAGE COST.

The average cost of canal irrigation has been calculated at about Rs. 3 per acre of land irrigated, while the cost of well irrigation amounts to roughly four times that figure owing to rise in wages and cost of fodder.

OTHER WORKS.

There are first class inspection houses at Gesupur, Mundakhera and Gangauli and second class houses at Sanauta, Walipura and Palra.

There are flour mills on the canal at Sanauta, Walipura and Palra, the last named having an important mill. There are locks on the canal at Sanauta, Walipura and Palra.

Looking at the whole question generally, no one could deny the enormous benefits conferred by the canal department in this district.

JAILS.

The only jail in the district situated at Bulandshahr has an accommodation for 271 prisoners. The average number of prisoners was 235 in 1900 and 1910 and 229 in 1911..

The usual manufactures : Munj, Matting, Durries, Jharans, etc., are carried on but the outturn is of no great importance. The net profit from the sale of manufactures was Rs. 1,520 in 1900, Rs. 1,763 in 1910 and Rs. 2,045 in 1911.

RAILWAYS.

The number of stations on the main line of the East Indian Railway running through this district has since increased from five to nine. The passing stations of Sikandarpur, Wair, Ajaibpur and Mariput having been added.

The name of Sikandarabad station has been changed to that of Dankour. Chola station is no longer the nearest point on the railway to Bulandshahr. Since the Khurja-Hapur branch of the East Indian Railway was opened in 1909. This broad-gauge line runs from Khurja Junction Railway Station to Khurja town and thence along the grand trunk road to Bulandshahr and on via Gulaothi joins the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Hapur.

A line having also been opened from Hapur to Meerut, Khurja and Bulandshahr have now direct railway communication with Meerut. The Khurja-Hapur branch line has undoubtedly proved a benefit and has six stations in this district viz., Khurja city, Maman, Bulandshahr, Asifabad, Gulauthi and Hafizpur.

The proposed Tilhar Hapur railway line, when opened, pass through this district. It was surveyed some years back.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES.

Travelling dispensaries were started in this district in June 1911, with four Sub-assistant Surgeons and an Indian Medical Service officer as supervising Medical Officer who was also in charge of Aligarh.

These dispensaries were located as follows :—

1. Gulaothi.	3. Dankour.
2. Siana.	4. Debai.

The permanent branch dispensary at Chatari was removed to Debai, which is a more important town and so the travelling dispensary at Debai was closed. The success of these dispensaries is unquestionable. This admirable scheme of bringing relief to the homes of the villagers is much appreciated as shown by the increasing attendance and its popularity. The travelling dispensary at Dankour is made permanent from 1914, the District Board contributing Rs. 1,000 for its upkeep annually. On account of war the supervising medical officer has now been replaced by the Civil Surgeon.

The main object of these dispensaries was to combat Plague and to popularize measures to check its ravages. Time and experience show that the department is gaining slowly the confidence of the people by doing small things for them.

INCOME-TAX.

Owing to the exemption of income below Rs. 1,000 there has been a fall both in number of assessees and amount of assessment as compared with the figures of 1902-03. But a very gradual increase is noticeable and is taking place illustrated by the figures of the period from 1903-04.

The result apart from the abolition of tax on income below Rs. 1,000 is satisfactory and indicates greater general prosperity.

On the whole there is expansion of trade and prosperity in the district indicated by the fact that at present there are ten persons who are assessed on the income between 10,000 20,000 two on an income between 30,000, and 40,000, one on 50,000 and one on 70,000 ; whereas there were only 10 persons assessed on 10 and one on 50,000 in 1901-02.

STAMP.

There has been a constant increase in the receipts from stamps of every description, from 1902-03 up to the year 1906-07, when the receipts under non-judicial only fell down slightly. Since then, excepting the years 1908-09, when owing to famine the market was dull the cause which closely affects the revenue there has been a steady increase every year. With the revival of trade and

business in 1909-10 the figures rose, but fell down again in 1911-12 as compared with 1910-11, when there was an unusual increase owing to the extension of limits for mortgages without possession. In good many cases new contracts were entered into which caused an increase in the sale of general stamps.

The rise and fall in the revenue is chiefly due to the fluctuation of trade which is based on the condition of the season. There is however satisfactory, though fluctuating rise in the revenue. The war has but slightly affected the income with the result of increase in the sale of court-fee stamps.

FIRE WORK SHOPS.

There are 20 shops in the district licensed to sell fireworks. These shops are fairly well distributed and are regularly inspected by civil and police officers. Khurja leads the list and has got three shops while Bulandshahr and Sikandrabad have got one each.

AMMUNITION SHOPS.

There are only two shops licensed to sell ammunition. Both are situated at the district headquarters and are regularly inspected by civil and police officers.

LICENSED VENDORS UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

There are in all six shops in the district at present licensed to sell sulphur. Bulandshahr and Debai have got two each and Khurja and Sikandrabad one each. These shops are also regularly inspected by both civil and police officers.



सत्यमेव जयते

Gazetteer of Bulandshahr.



APPENDIX.

नवागंच लग्न

GAZETTEER OF BULANDSHAHR.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—Population by Tahsils, 1911.

Tahsils.	Total population.				Hindus.				Muhammadans.				Others.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Anupshahr	..	276,989	145,359	131,630	225,479	118,549	103,930	44,632	23,136	21,496	6,873	3,674	3,204			
Bulandshahr	..	333,220	175,387	157,833	247,309	130,813	116,496	78,665	40,763	37,902	7,246	3,811	3,435			
Sikandrabad	..	254,743	135,227	119,516	207,623	110,404	97,219	39,978	21,165	18,913	7,142	3,758	3,384			
Khurja	..	258,840	136,294	122,546	205,808	108,171	97,687	45,092	23,760	21,382	7,940	4,363	3,577			
Total	..	1,123,792	592,267	531,525	886,219	467,937	418,282	208,367	103,724	99,648	29,206	16,606	13,600			

TABLE II.—Population by Thanas, 1911.

Name of Thana.	Total population.				Hindus.				Muhammadians.				Others.			
	Total.	Males.		Females.	Total.	Males.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Female.
		2	4		6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14				
1 Anupshahr ..	68,667	36,900	32,367	55,688	29,590	26,298	10,682	5,684	5,198	1,897	1,026	871	..	..	..	..
2 Aurangabad ..	56,587	29,747	26,830	44,493	23,547	20,946	11,693	5,982	5,711	401	218	183	..	..	..	..
3 Bulandshahr ..	95,352	50,177	45,175	63,472	33,515	39,957	29,542	15,429	14,113	2,338	1,233	1,105	..	..	..	..
4 Dabri ..	89,547	47,316	42,231	75,881	37,221	26,375	11,789	6,053	6,664	1,919	1,012	997	..	..	..	..
5 Dadri ..	6,317	3,509	3,1,219	56,180	29,802	26,375	8,190	4,279	3,910	1,948	1,017	981	..	..	..	..
6 Dankaur ..	48,259	25,003	22,254	40,637	21,857	18,800	6,808	3,716	3,092	794	432	362	..	..	..	..
7 Gulothi ..	67,404	35,565	31,849	43,872	25,750	22,692	17,740	91,43	8,597	1,292	682	630	..	..	..	..
8 Jahanigarh ..	6,022	3,021	30,121	26,087	24,933	23,933	9,917	5,155	4,762	3,079	1,639	1,420	..	..	..	..
9 Jessor ..	50,517	26,539	23,998	43,011	24,586	20,472	6,813	3,606	3,207	713	319	294	..	..	..	..
10 Jnajhar ..	54,691	28,639	26,032	45,885	23,993	21,892	6,935	3,652	3,253	1,871	1,014	857	..	..	..	..
11 Khurja ..	98,003	51,851	46,152	71,032	37,015	33,417	23,816	12,497	11,319	3,155	1,739	1,416	..	..	..	..
12 Palas ..	79,118	41,549	37,569	64,008	33,525	30,483	12,202	6,431	5,771	2,908	1,536	1,315	..	..	..	..
13 Shikarpur ..	76,585	40,395	36,190	61,962	32,702	29,260	12,884	6,760	6,074	1,789	933	856	..	..	..	..
14 Sikandrabad ..	81,035	42,684	33,381	60,174	31,688	28,336	17,574	9,114	9,400	3,317	1,732	1,585	..	..	..	..
15 Suripur ..	21,271	11,535	9,736	19,458	10,010	8,448	2,561	1,387	1,174	252	138	114	..	..	..	..
16 Siyana ..	10,781	55,956	51,411	86,720	45,346	41,374	19,114	9,806	9,308	1,533	804	739	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,193,792	592,267	531,525	886,219	467,937	418,282	208,367	108,724	99,643	29,206	15,603	13,600	..	..	..	..

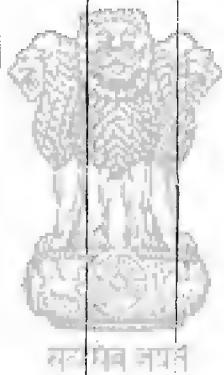
Serial
number
of Thana.

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1914 ..	52,669	27,563	25,086	40·90	39,418	20,875	18,543	35·07
1915 ..	50,868	26,638	24,250	45·21	30,627	15,878	15,249	27·25

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from.							
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1914	1,380	1,604	267	49	35,994	124
1915	1,468	2,060	791	5	25,993	110



APPENDIX.

TABLE V.—Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 1322 Fushi.

Pargana and Tahsil.	Total area. Unculturable waste.	Culturable.	Irrigated.						Cultivated.			Double cropped.
			Total.			Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Dry.	Total.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Agota ..	64,297	4,640	5,591	32,443	10,792	21,070	..	581	21,563	54,006	20,505	
Baren ..	69,643	10,180	10,203	37,383	14,771	20,356	..	1,661	31,872	69,260	24,972	
Siyana ..	90,280	6,640	9,772	32,497	10,593	20,628	..	1,076	41,811	73,808	22,450	
Shikarpur ..	61,724	7,557	10,666	16,092	15,120	..	972	27,370	43,471	11,958		
Total:	305,824	29,047	36,232	116,420	36,456	77,074	..	4,250	122,125	240,545	79,785	
Anupshahr ..	7,841	9,172	10,050	29,762	16,215	13,315	..	332	29,398	59,950	18,879	
Ahar ..	100,446	14,588	13,247	28,271	12,016	15,183	..	1,012	44,380	72,631	20,906	
Dibai ..	114,765	17,289	13,154	45,493	25,951	18,596	..	946	38,631	84,324	25,438	
Total:	293,623	41,049	36,479	103,526	54,182	47,094	..	9,250	119,659	216,115	65,223	
Khurijs ..	123,173	11,410	24,355	39,961	23,266	15,512	..	1,133	47,447	87,408	28,982	
Jewar ..	90,111	6,610	13,275	21,230	14,333	6,546	..	309	40,936	71,226	21,226	
Pahasu ..	81,385	5,049	14,053	33,349	20,397	11,101	..	1,851	28,934	62,283	19,707	
Total:	294,669	23,069	50,683	94,600	58,096	33,211	..	8,293	126,317	220,917	69,915	
Sikandabad ..	100,969	15,037	12,474	37,106	22,610	14,045	..	451	36,02	73,408	27,952	
Dadri ..	138,471	12,432	29,645	33,420	26,215	6,753	..	452	62,974	96,394	31,853	
Dankaur ..	91,646	10,437	28,758	17,413	15,452	1,691	..	276	35,032	52,451	16,357	
Total:	331,086	37,956	70,877	87,946	64,277	22,489	..	1,179	134,308	222,253	76,162	
District total ..	1,225,202	131,101	194,271	404,491	213,011	180,468	..	11,012	395,339	899,890	29,185	

Bulandshahr District.

TABLE VI.—Area in acres, under the principal crops, *Tahsil Bulandshahr*.

TABLE VI.—(continued)—Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Sikandrabad.

Year.	Babi.				Kharif.						
	Total.	Mixed and pure wheat.	Barley.	Barley and grain.	Peas.	Total.	Cotton.	Maizo.	Juar folder and Juar, Bajra.	Sugar-cane.	
Past.											
1922	151,148	70,377	23,642	33,404	10,258	13,467	100,007	10,959	23,050	49,332	16,666

TABLE VI.—(continued)—*Tahsil Khurja.*

Year.	Rabi.				Kharif.							
	Total.	Mixed and pure wheat.	Barley	Barley and grain.	Peas.	Grain.	Total.	Cotton.	Maize	Juar	fodder and Juar, bajras.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.												
1922	..	136,312	60,605	16,243	40,192	12,329	6,943	8,854	20,984	26,372	36,476	4,972

TABLE VI.—(concluded)—Area in acres under the principal crops, *Tahsil Anupshahr*.

Bulandshahr District.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Offences against public tranquillity. (Chapter VIII.)	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—						Offenses under—							
		Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.				
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1914	..	132	29	35	5	16	26	140	36	62	221	100	81	13	4
1915	..	240	28	69	2	18	19	134	53	72	208	135	42	7	8

TABLE VIII.—Cognizable crime.

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons.		
	Sou-motu.	By order of Magistrate	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1914 ..	2,408	107	1,011	1,466	388	1,078
1915 ..	8,105	90	1,394	1,815	820	1,495

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.			
	1840.	1859.	1871.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aganta	..	77,474	88,799	89,000
Baran	..	94,545	1,10,861	1,08,465
Shikarpur	..	49,691	5,8908	57,021
Siyana	..	91,894	1,02,309	98,980
Ahar	..	79,756	87,675	82,969
Anupshahr	..	78,535	87,351	83,997
Dibai	..	1,10,497	1,29,427	1,26,557
Khurja	..	1,28,403	1,39,655	1,35,555
Pahsu	..	76,125	86,694	84,900
Jewar	..	86,555	65,530	85,217
Sikandarabad	..	83,772	97,904	93,560
Dankaur	..	61,816	67,680	65,697
Dadri	..	1,10,062	1,26,396	1,27,763
Total		11,80,626	12,69,288	12,42,031
				19,76,659

TABLE X.—Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year 1322 *Fasli*.

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in <i>Ain-i-Akkari</i> .	Revenue.			Cesses.			Total.			Incidence per acre.		
		2		3	4		5	6		7		Rs. a. p.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.									
Agauta	1,44,889	0	0	14,439	4	0	1,56,298	4	0	2,144	4	2 6 11
Boran	1,78,096	13	0	18,479	2	0	1,96,575	15	0	2,13	5	2 3 1
Shikarpur	10,15,526	0	0	10,487	2	0	1,12,039	2	0	2,9	0	1 13 3
Siyani	1,41,552	6	0	14,898	3	0	1,56,450	11	0	2 11	11	1 11 9
Total, Tahsil Bulandshahar	6,63,060	5	0	58,303	11	0	6,21,364	0	0	2 9	8	2 1 3
Anupshahr	1,96,311	14	8	12,638	13	0	1,38,945	11	8	2 2	2	1 9 9
Ahar	1,49,076	0	0	14,903	2	0	1,63,979	2	0	2 0	0	1 7 9
Dehai	2,03,484	0	0	20,041	15	0	2,24,083	15	0	2 7	10	1 12 4
Total, Tahsil Anupshahr	4,78,871	14	8	48,141	14	0	5,27,013	12	8	2 9	7	1 9 11
Khuria	2,17,328	11	5	21,772	6	0	2,39,101	1	5	2 10	0	1 10 1
Jewar	1,21,942	0	0	12,198	15	0	1,34,140	15	0	1 14	2	1 7 10
Pahar	1,65,120	0	0	16,261	0	0	1,72,381	0	0	2 12	3	2 1 11
Total, Tahsil Khuria	4,95,330	11	5	50,232	5	0	5,45,623	0	5	2 6	0	1 13 7
Dadri	1,87,879	5	6	18,963	1	0	2,06,842	6	6	1 15	2	1 5 8
Dankaur	88,928	6	0	10,961	5	0	97,289	11	0	1 10	6	2 15 3
Sikandrabad	1,58,946	0	0	17,241	10	0	1,76,187	10	0	2 2	8	1 9 2
Total, Tahsil Sikandrabad	4,33,753	11	6	46,546	0	0	4,80,319	11	6	1 15	3	1 5 0
District Total	19,71,076	10	7	2,03,243	14	0	21,74,320	8	7	2 4	10	1 11 7

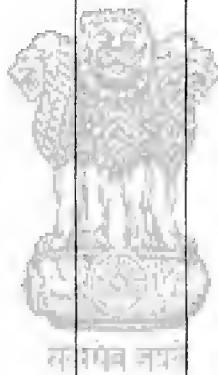
Bulandshahr District.

TABLE XI.—Excise.

Year.	Country spirit.	Drugs.		Opium.		Opium.		Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—		Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in maunds of—	Total receipts.	Ganja.	Total receipts.	Gross consumption.	Drugs.	Spirits.	Opium.	Drugs.	Spirits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1914-15	..	500	66,585	8,581	..	12,793	420	44,561	41,16	1,24,445	2,003	592
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from—			Total charges.
	Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
1914 15	Rs. 81,074	Rs. 2,84,170	Rs. 8,14,305	Rs. 5,170



*Bulandshahr District.*TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Collected by companies.			Profits of companies.			Other sources, Part IV.			Total charges.			Objections under Part IV.			
	Total receipts.	Asses- ses.	Tax.	Asses- ses.	Tax.	Asses- ses.	Tax.	Under Rs. 2,000		Over Rs. 2,000		Asses- ses.	Tax.	Asses- ses.	Tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1914-15	Rs. 53,755	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	711	19,346	271	34,409	..	323	58		

TABLE XIV.—Income-tax by tahsils and cities over 50,000 (Part IV only).

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.						Expenditure.						Debt. Pounds.				
	Education.	Medical.	Civil work.	Miscellaneous.	Police etc.	Total, expenditure.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Civil works.	Miscellaneous.	Pounds.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15	36,579	8,087	852	1,120	14,910	7,543	6,375	2,71,781	..	756	15,892	30,973	10,304	411	1,52,837	3,509	..

TABLE XVI.—Notified area, *Anupshahr*.

Year.	Income.						Expenditure.						Total, Rs.				
	Octroi. Rs.	Taxes on houses, Rs.	Rents, Rs.	Other taxes, Rs.	Total, Rs.	Other taxes, Rs.	Capital, Rs.	Maine drage, Rs.	Water supply and drainage, Rs.	Conservancy, Rs.	Hospitals and dispensaries, Rs.	Public works, Rs.	Other heads, Rs.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1914-15	2,977	5,735	..	1,986	..	7,872	22,620	3,836	5,156	432	250	10,225	915	3,173	2,161	2,487	28,635
1914-15	29,156	..	..	3,071	..	27,568	60,215	7,880	5,145	10,500	109	13,756	973	5,764	15,471	10,697	70,503
1914-15	..	3,818	9,644	604	..	7,460	21,483	4,448	2,923	881	304	6,635	914	2,866	7,061	3,582	29,581
1914-15	..	..	4,848	4,031	..	1,168	10,042	..	..	..	..	4,179	360	3,403	1,287	1,462	10,686
1914-15	..	..	4,387	1,212	..	2,281	7,879	834	..	..	..	4,056	126	1,291	250	461	8,677

TABLE XVI.—Municipality *Bulandshahr*.
TABLE XVI.—Municipality *Khurja*.TABLE XVI.—Notified Area *Dibai*.

*Bulandshahr District.*TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of police, 1912.*

Thana.	Provincial police.			Watch and ward police employed.			Chaukidari town police.			Provincial chaukidari force employed in notified area.			Village police.		
	Sub-inspector.	Head constable.	Constable.	Head constable.	Constable.	Jamadars.	Chaukidars.	Jamadars.	Chaukidars.	Village chaukidars.	Road police.				
											Chaukidars.	Jamadars.			
Bulandshahr	3	2	17	4	31	..	..	..	..	164	18			
Gulabothi	2	1	13	1	10	..	..	..	..	104	6			
Aurangabad	1	1	12	1	8	..	..	..	..	115	..			
Siana	2	1	11	1	10	..	..	..	..	154	2			
Outpost, Basi	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpur	2	1	11	2	16	..	..	..	..	131	6			
Sikandrabad	2	1	14	2	30	..	..	..	..	114	10			
Jhajhar	2	1	13	4	1	12	..	..	..	92	4			
Jewar	2	1	11	1	10	..	..	..	..	88	2			
Outpost, Jahanpur	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dadri	2	1	13	..	..	1	6	..	..	109	4			
Sonejpur	2	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..			
Dankaur	2	1	11	1	8	..	..	..	..	91	2			
Khurja	2	1	16	6	49	..	..	..	..	144	12			
Outpost, Arnia	1	..	4	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	..
Pahaspur	2	1	11	1	4	..	..	..	..	185	6			
Anupshahr	2	1	11	2	14	..	..	..	..	114	2			
Deoli	2	1	15	2	16	..	..	..	..	171	8			
Outpost, Ramghat	1	..	4	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Jahangirabad	2	1	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	104	6			
Total	..	35	18	217	26	230	3	39	..	..	1,877	88		

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Schools and Col- leges.	Total.		Secondary education.		Primary education.			
		Scholars.		Scholars.		Scholars.			
		Males.	Females.	Schools.	Males.	Females.	Schools.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1914-15 ..	272	18,980	1,019	12	771	..	260	18,189	1,019

SCHOOLS.				No. of pupils.
I.—SECONDARY.				
Bulandshahr High School	..	..	..	831
Sikandrabad Anglo Vernacular School	..	..	..	347
Dehai ditto	..	..	..	74
Khurja ditto	..	..	..	626
Pahasu ditto	..	..	..	68
Bulandshahr Tahsili School	..	..	..	148
Sikandrabad ditto	..	..	..	118
Khurja ditto	..	..	..	90
Anupshahr ditto	..	..	..	101
Jahangirabad Town School	..	..	..	199
Dibai ditto	..	..	..	119
Siyana ditto	..	..	..	146
Jewar ditto	..	..	..	78
Shikarpur ditto	..	..	..	118
Gulaothi ditto	..	..	..	116
Dankour ditto aided School	..	..	..	27
Bulandshahr Mission school	..	..	..	21
II.—PRIMARY				
LIST OF VERNACULAR SCHOOLS IN TAHSIL BULANDSHAHAR.				
<i>Pargana Baran.</i>				
Aurangabad Primary	..	..	..	78
Nethla ditto	..	..	..	66
Mirsapur ditto	..	..	..	64
Sarai Chhabilia ditto	..	..	..	54
Nausana ditto	..	..	..	112
Naglabal ditto	..	..	..	89
Changrauli ditto	..	..	..	60
Machkouli ditto	..	..	..	58
Hartoli ditto	..	..	..	69
Utraoli Preparatory	..	..	..	40
Bulandshahr Preparatory Branch School and Training class Upper Note	..	..	..	82
Sikhera aided Preparatory	..	..	..	40
Sikri ditto	..	..	..	41
Shiwali ditto	..	..	..	89
Chirchita ditto	..	..	..	16
Hatimabad ditto	..	..	..	28
Hirapur ditto (Depressed classes)	..	..	..	16
Arya Samaj Girls' School (Municipal Board, District Board)	..	..	..	35
Model Girls' School Primary (Government)	..	..	..	50
Dhamora ditto unaided	..	..	..	62
Bulandshahr Sital Ganj Preparatory (Municipal Board) Boys	..	..	..	43
Ditto ditto	..	ditto	Girls	20
<i>Pargana Agola.</i>				
Banbri Primary	..	..	..	45
Malagarh ditto	..	..	..	76
Bhatona ditto	..	..	..	74
Joli ditto	..	..	..	55
Sih ditto	..	..	..	80
Ahmadanagar ditto	..	..	..	56
Kota ditto	..	..	..	80
Lahorka ditto	..	..	..	75
Guloothi Preparatory with Traning class	..	..	..	60
Obdha ditto	..	..	..	41

SCHOOLS.					No. of pupils.
Sentha	..	..	..	..	19
Baral aided Primary	..	..	..	..	66
Agota do. Preparatory	..	..	..	..	36
Ajtpur ditto	..	..	..	..	37
Gulothi aided (Depressed classes)	..	..	..	..	19
<i>Pargana Siyana.</i>					
Saidpur Primary	..	..	..	..	94
Bhon ditto	..	..	..	..	114
Sathla ditto	..	..	..	..	91
Nisarkha ditto	..	..	..	..	89
Beehra ditto	..	..	..	..	58
Chitsoma ditto	..	..	..	..	52
Bugrasi ditto	..	..	..	..	82
Vera Firoipur do.	..	..	..	..	93
Barohi ditto	..	..	..	..	69
Babupur ditto	..	..	..	..	84
Segha ditto	..	..	..	..	93
Jalalpur ditto	..	..	..	..	77
Mankri Preparatory	..	..	..	..	28
Siyana ditto (with Training class)	..	..	..	..	91
Bhon Girls School ditto	..	..	..	..	20
Vera Preparatory	..	..	..	..	20
Siyana ditto	..	..	..	..	27
Dehra aided Preparatory	..	..	..	..	29
Agapur Siyana ditto	..	..	..	..	29
Shaikhpur ditto	..	..	..	..	30
Partappur ditto	..	..	..	..	29
<i>Pargana Shikarpur.</i>					
Manglore Primary	..	..	..	..	72
Chitson ditto	..	..	..	..	83
Kelawan ditto	..	..	..	..	71
Veri ditto	..	..	..	..	57
Chandakh ditto	..	..	..	..	74
Shikarpur Branch Preparatory	..	..	..	..	74
Darwischpur aided Primary	..	..	..	..	44
Lohra ditto	..	..	..	..	55
Anchra aided Preparatory	..	..	..	..	47
Shikarpur ditto	..	..	..	..	50
Khetia ditto	..	..	..	..	29
Bhatola ditto	..	..	..	..	22
Sukhru ditto	..	..	..	..	32
Sarawa ditto	..	..	..	..	42
Rewara ditto	..	..	..	..	48
Chikhali ditto	..	..	..	..	50
Miranpur ditto	..	..	..	..	40
Shikarpur Girls' School unaided Preparatory	..	..	..	..	90
<i>TARSIL ANUPSHAHAR.</i>					
<i>Pargana Anupshahr.</i>					
Jatpura Primary School	..	..	..	..	68
Sankhani ditto	..	..	..	..	74
Khalore ditto	..	..	..	..	86
Milakpur ditto	..	..	..	..	76

Bulandshahr District.

SCHOOLS.					No. of pupils.
Katyoli Primary School	..	..	..	..	67
Parli ditto	..	..	..	..	41
Biroli Preparatory School	..	..	..	..	25
Bibyana ditto	..	..	..	..	20
Anupshahr Branch School	..	..	..	..	120
Ditto Girls' School	..	..	..	..	77
Sankhani ditto	..	..	..	..	17
Soharkha aided Primary School	..	..	..	..	50
Khadana ditto Preparatory School	..	..	..	..	21
Ambas ditto	..	..	..	..	36
<i>Pargana Ahar.</i>					
Khanpur Primary School	..	..	..	..	68
Nabi Nagar ditto	..	..	..	..	75
Dolatpur ditto	..	..	..	..	125
Jadol ditto	..	..	..	..	79
Guraoli ditto	..	..	..	..	81
Umurpur ditto	..	..	..	..	46
Amargarh ditto	..	..	..	..	75
Narsens ditto	..	..	..	..	48
Ahar ditto	..	..	..	..	49
Parwana Preparatory School	..	..	..	..	34
Ladhana ditto	..	..	..	..	44
Bamanpur ditto	..	..	..	..	41
Khandoi Preparatory School	..	..	..	..	15
Jahangirabad Branch ditto	..	..	..	..	110
Shikoi aided Primary School	..	..	..	..	58
Badhpura do. Preparatory School	..	..	..	..	42
Kakrai ditto	..	..	..	..	24
Moharsa ditto	..	..	..	..	29
Bhagwantpur ditto	..	..	..	..	39
Bansri ditto	..	..	..	..	30
Khanoda ditto	..	..	..	..	27
Jahangirabad (Depressed classes) Preparatory School	..	..	..	..	26
<i>Pargana Dibai.</i>					
Danpur Primary School	..	..	..	..	70
Jargawan ditto	..	..	..	..	61
Makhena ditto	..	..	..	..	60
Belon ditto	..	..	..	..	68
Dolatpur ditto	..	..	..	..	71
Karanbas ditto	..	..	..	..	49
Dharampur ditto	..	..	..	..	68
Bamghat Preparatory School	..	..	..	..	54
Dihai Branch ditto	..	..	..	..	95
Chondhera ditto	..	..	..	..	24
Dihai Girls' ditto	..	..	..	..	33
Kaser Kalan aided Primary School	..	..	..	..	39
Sitoha do. Preparatory School	..	..	..	..	28
Rajghat ditto	..	..	..	..	28
Poethri Kalan ditto	..	..	..	..	80
Deoran ditto	..	..	..	..	44
Paighampur ditto	..	..	..	..	37
Chilmapur ditto	..	..	..	..	31
Talwar ditto	..	..	..	..	26
Belon Girls' School ditto	..	..	..	..	15
Danpur ditto	..	..	..	..	16

*List of Vernacular schools in tahsil Khurja corrected up to
31st October, 1915.*

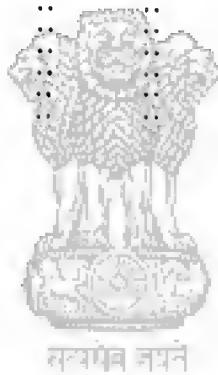
<i>Pargana Khurja.</i>					No. of pupils.
1. Munda Khera Primary School ..	..	..	..	..	56
2. Bartoli ditto ..	..	..	..	..	50
3. Kohrala ditto ..	..	..	..	..	70
4. Barali ditto ..	..	..	..	..	70
5. Muni, Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	42
6. Khurja Branch Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	78
7. Mirpur Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	46
8. Do. Sarai Nasrulla Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	80
9. Do. Mohalla Afghanan Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	25
10. Pharakua Aided Primary ..	..	..	..	..	63
11. Dassehri Aided Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	51
12. Nagalia Udhainban Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	41
13. Sarangpur ditto ditto ..	..	..	..	..	15
14. Sonda ditto ditto ..	..	..	..	..	40
15. Nagar ditto ditto ..	..	..	..	..	29
16. Agora ditto ditto ..	..	..	..	..	41
17. Dharai ditto ditto ..	..	..	..	..	58
18. Khurja Municipal Girls' Primary School ..	..	..	..	..	51
19. Ditto ditto Preparatory School ..	..	..	..	..	25
20. Ditto Sheopershad Aided ditto ..	..	..	..	..	50
21. Ditto Abdul Hai ditto ditto ..	..	..	..	..	18
22. Ditto Kalyan Dass ditto ditto ..	..	..	..	..	34
23. Ditto Ramsarup ditto ditto ..	..	..	..	..	29
<i>Pargana Pahasu.</i>					
1. Pahasu Primary School ..	..	..	..	..	95
2. Pandrawal ditto ..	..	..	..	..	55
3. Surjoli ditto ..	..	..	..	..	54
4. Aterna ditto ..	..	..	..	..	77
5. Chondhera ditto ..	..	..	..	..	67
6. Ahmadgarh ditto ..	..	..	..	..	74
7. Karora ditto ..	..	..	..	..	90
8. Khera Banol ditto ..	..	..	..	..	77
9. Fazalpur ditto ..	..	..	..	..	57
10. Obhatari-Branch Preparatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	81
11. Dalpatpur Aided ditto ..	..	..	..	..	37
12. Bhikampur Aided ditto ..	..	..	..	..	48
13. Lalner do. ditto ..	..	..	..	..	40
14. Chatari Private Primary School ..	..	..	..	..	33
<i>Pargana Jewar.</i>					
1. Jahangirpur Primary School ..	..	..	..	..	75
2. Rabupura ..	..	..	..	..	107
3. Chingrawali ..	..	..	..	..	58
4. Janchara ..	..	..	..	..	68
5. Thora ..	..	..	..	..	85
6. Jewar Branch Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	105
7. Kallupura Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	46
8. Jahgerpur Girls' Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	34
9. Jewar ditto ..	..	..	..	..	85
10. Nogla Koroll aided Primary ..	..	..	..	..	70
11. Bhunun Toger ditto ..	..	..	..	..	49
12. Gharoli ditto Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	45
13. Inauchha ditto ..	..	..	..	..	65
14. Ramgarhi ditto ..	..	..	..	..	27
15. Dayanatpur ditto ..	..	..	..	..	38
16. Dastampur ditto ..	..	..	..	..	51

*List of Vernacular schools in tahsil Khurja corrected up to
31st October 1915.*

<i>Pargana Dawar--(concluded)</i>						No. of pupils.
17. Chanchli Preparatory	..	..	..	..	..	34
18. Ladoki Hasanpur Preparatory	..	..	..	..	..	34
19. Hasanpur ditto	..	..	..	..	..	45
20. Bhaipur ditto	..	..	..	..	..	40
<i>Pargana Sikandrabad.</i>						
1. Chola Primary School	..	..	..	..	..	40
2. Kakore ditto	..	..	..	..	..	100
3. Bhonta ditto	..	..	..	..	..	71
4. Masota ..	..	..	..	..	..	62
5. Talbegampur ..	..	..	..	..	..	86
6. Ismalipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	88
7. Esaipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	82
8. Sarai Ghasi ..	..	..	..	..	..	55
9. Wailana Preparatory School ..	..	..	..	..	..	14
10. Sikandrabad Preparatory Training class ..	..	..	..	..	..	71
11. Gesupur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Prangarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	90
13. Kakora Girls' School ..	..	..	..	..	..	29
14. Mohua Aided School ..	..	..	..	..	..	25
15. Khawaspur Aided School ..	..	..	..	..	..	34
16. Nagla Chandu Aided School ..	..	..	..	..	..	80
17. Bilsura ditto	..	..	..	..	..	93
18. Ghazi Banipur ditto	..	..	..	..	..	35
19. Dadupur Nilla ditto	..	..	..	..	..	24
20. Deota ditto	..	..	..	..	..	28
21. Fazalpur ditto	..	..	..	..	..	17
22. Chanderu Aided School Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	15
23. Chanderu (depressed class's) Aided Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	15
24. Sikandrabad Municipal Girls' School ..	..	..	..	..	..	68
25. Ditto (Chetnamau) Municipal Aided Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	87
26. Ditto (Ibadulia) ditto ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	70
<i>Pargana Didri.</i>						
1. Didri Primary School ..	..	..	..	..	..	86
2. Pynauli ditto	..	..	..	..	..	58
3. Surajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	36
4. Bisahra ..	..	..	..	..	..	52
5. Chhodas ..	..	..	..	..	..	86
6. Jarcha ..	..	..	..	..	..	45
7. Badalpur Preparatory School ..	..	..	..	..	..	63
8. Dhum ditto	..	..	..	..	..	35
9. Kheri Aided Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	35
10. Dujona ditto	..	..	..	..	..	87
11. Kot ditto	..	..	..	..	..	25
12. Chora Saadatpur Aided Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	15
13. Kishanpur ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	45
<i>Pargana Dankaur.</i>						
1. Daurkaur, Primary School ..	..	..	..	..	..	169
2. Jhajher ditto	..	..	..	..	..	81
3. Bilaipur ditto	..	..	..	..	..	71
4. Mirzapur ditto	..	..	..	..	..	61
5. Dankore Girls' Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
6. Parsot aided Preparatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	50
7. Ladpura ..	..	..	..	..	..	81
8. Gadana ..	..	..	..	..	..	38
9. Dadapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	90

Roads.	Length
	Miles fur ft.
I.—PROVINCIAL.	
Bridged and drained throughout:—	
1. Grand Trunk road Delhi, Aligarh and Agra section..	52 0 019
2. Feeder road to above from Dadari Station ..	1 4 0
II.—LOCAL UNDER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	
<i>First class metalled roads.</i>	
1. Bulandshahr and Meerut road	14 5 13
2. Bulandshahr-Anupshahr road	25 4 0
3. Bulandshahr and Chola road	10 4 0
4. Anupshahr-Aligarh road	22 4 0
5. Dibai Railway Station road	6 0 0
6. Khurja Railway road	4 6 445
7. Sikandrabad-Dhankour road	11 0 240
8. Approach road to Raighat Station	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
9. Khurja to Mundakhera	2 1 212
10. Gulaothi to (Kali river) jubilee bridge road	2 7 0
11. Jahengerabad division road	3 6 380
12. Pindrawal to Atrauli	3 2 390
13. Bulandshahr Tajpur road	4 2 180
14. Bulandshahr-Siyana Garh Muktesar road	22 5 161
15. Guloothi Railway feeder road	0 5 315
16. Chhituri Pahasu road	7 3 0
17. Pahasu bridge road	0 6 0
18. Road from junction Chola to district court	0 5 0
III.—UNDER DISTRICT BOARD.	
<i>Second class unmetalled road.</i>	
1. Surajpur-Dadri-Jaroha	10 0 0
2. Sokandrabad-Gulaothi by Gulaothi Siana	27 0 0
3. Seaniana-Khuangpur Jehangerabad	16 0 0
4. Jehangirabad Ahar	12 0 0
5. Dibai Karanbas-Rajghat	9 0 0
6. Debai-Ramghat-Bulandshahr-Debai	32 0 0
7. Khurja-Pahasu	13 0 0
8. Khurja station—Jevar	16 4 0
9. Jowar-Jhajani-chola station	17 0 0
10. Khurja-Jhajar-Dankaur	19 0 0
11. Siyana-Bugrasi	5 0 0
12. Ramghat-Aligarh	4 0 0
13. Khurja-Shikarpur	9 0 0
14. Khurja-Sikandrabad (old G. T. road)	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
<i>Fifth class unmetalled road.</i>	
1. Sikandrabad-Jaroha	8 0 0
2. Surajpur-sadar Sarai	8 0 0
3. Kherli-Kasna	7 0 0
4. Siana Kuchesar	9 0 0
5. Shikarpur-Pahasu Pahasu Dibai	8 0 0
6. Shikarpur-Jehangirabad	7 0 0
7. Sian-Ahar	13 0 0

	Roads.	Length.		
		Miles	fur.	ft.
Sixth class roads :—				
1.	Sikandrabad-Surajpur ..	16	0	0
2.	Sikandrabad-Jhajar ..	14	0	0
3.	Dankaur-Makanpur ..	7	0	0
4.	Makanpur-Rabupura-Jhajar ..	11	0	0
5.	Dankaur-Kosna-Surajpur ..	13	0	0
6.	Shikarpur-Malakpur-Anupshahr ..	16	4	0
7.	Aurangabad-Gulaothi ..	18	0	0
8.	Bulandshahr-Maman ..	5	0	0
9.	Arnnia-Pahasu-Debai ..	29	0	0
10.	Barouli-Pahasu ..	4	0	0
11.	Ahmadgarh-Pahasu ..	6	4	0
12.	Jiwar-Rabupur ..	9	0	0
13.	Jhajar-Jahangirpur ..	7	0	0
14.	Anupshahr-Ahar ..	8	0	0
15.	Anupshahr-Rajghat ..	9	0	0
16.	Anupshahr-Dehai ..	9	0	0
17.	Basi-Khanpur ..	8	0	0



MARKETS.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Days on which held.
Bulandshahr.	Baran	Bulandshahr ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Aurangabad ..	Friday.
		Daryapur ..	Do.
	Aganta	Shaunpur Bhunsroli ..	Monday.
		Ahmadnagar ..	Saturday.
		Baral ..	Friday.
		Baghwala ..	Wednesday.
		Kota ..	Monday.
		Gulaothi ..	Sunday.
		Malagarh ..	Do.
		Chaprawat ..	Thursday.
		Aganta ..	Tuesday.
Sikandrabad.	Siyana	Bagrasi ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bhon Bahadurnagar ..	Tuesday.
		Sathla ..	Thursday.
		Siyana ..	Wednesday.
	Shikarpur	Shikarpur ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Khalilu ..	Tuesday.
		Sikandrabad ..	Thursday.
		Chola ..	Monday.
	Dadri	Wair ..	Wednesday.
		Kaksur ..	Friday.
		Dadri ..	Monday.
		Dankaur ..	Sunday.
Khurja.	Dankaur	Bilaspur ..	Saturday.
		Kasna ..	Monday.
		Jhajhar ..	Tuesday.
	Khurja	Khurja ..	Sunday and Friday.
		Munda Khera ..	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Pharakna Gangagarhi ..	Friday.
		Surjaoli ..	Tuesday.
		Arnia khurd ..	Sunday.
	Pahasu	Pahasu ..	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Chhatari ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Pindrawal ..	Wednesday.
		Ahmadgarh ..	Thursday.
		Banail ..	Sunday.
		Chauanathora ..	Monday.
Jewar.	Jewar	Aterna ..	Do.
		Jewar ..	Friday.
		Jehangirpur ..	Do.
		Rabapura ..	Monday.
		Thora ..	Thursday.
		Dansauli ..	Saturday.

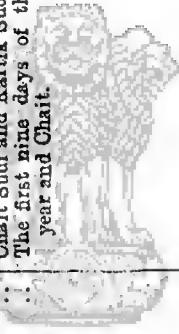
MARKETS—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Days on which held.
Anupshahr.	Anupshahr	Anupshahr..	Friday.
		Jahangirabad ..	Wednesday.
		Khadana ..	Thursday.
		Mulakpur ..	Friday.
		Khalaour ..	Saturday.
		Jalilpur ..	Sunday.
	Ahar	Panwana ..	Tuesday.
		Amargarh ..	Do.
		Umarpur ..	Friday.
		Daulatpur ..	Monday.
		Khanpur ..	Sunday.
Dibai	Dibai	Dibai ..	Monday and Thursday.
		Danpur ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Eelon ..	Tuesday.
		Ranughat ..	Wednesday.
		Dangarh ..	Tuesday.
		Dharampur ..	Saturday.
		Kharakwari ..	Tuesday.
		Jargon ..	Friday.
		Daulatpur ..	Wednesday.
		Sheikhupur ..	Saturday.
		Kadribagh ..	Friday.
		Narona ..	Sunday.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Villa ge.	Date.	Name of fair.
Bulandshahr ..	Baran ..	Aurangabad Ditto .. Mursana .. Aurangpur .. Mirpur .. Qutabpur .. Sarai Ghablia Khwaipur; Mirpura ..	6-7-8. Rabiulessani 2 Magh, Baisakh and Bhadon Sudi Chait each day .. End of Phagan on Holi and .. Dhulandi days. Ditto .. Magh, Baisak and Bhadon Sudi 2nd .. Kati and Phagon on Holi and Dewali days. Phagon, Holi .. February or March .. Seven 6 and 9 Muharram .. Kuar Sudi Naum to Kartik Badi .. Tirodasi .. Baisakh, Bhadon, and Magh Sudi 2nd .. Sawan an seloma and Bhadon Sudi 6th ..	The Syed Murad Ali Shah. Burha Baba. Mata. Sidh Baba. Ditto. Burha Baba. Burha Baba. Sidd Baba. Baba Debi Das. Horse fair. Muharram. Ram Lila. Budha Baba. Pankah. Muharram. Ram Lila. Durga Dehi. Mata. Budha Baba. Ghatti Badcoo. Katiki Ashnan. Puramansi. Burha Baba. Shiv Rati.
Bulandshahr ..	Bachauta .. Bulandshahr .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto ..	Bachauta .. Bulandshahr .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto ..	..............	..
Sikandrabad ..	Shikarpur .. Siyana .. Agauta .. Sikandrabad ..	Shikarpur .. Siyana .. Ditto .. Bhainsroli .. Mahan .. Gaugroni .. Anupshahr ..	Seven 8, 9 and 10 Muharram .. Kuar Sudi 9th and 10th .. Chait Sudi 8th .. Chait and Bhadon each Tuesday .. Baisakh, Magh, Bhadon Sudi 2nd .. Bhadon Sudi 6th .. Kartik Sudi Puramansi at the end of every month.	..
Anupshahr ..	Anupshahr .. Ahar ..	Bagora .. Chacchrai .. Ahar ..	Magh Sudi 2nd .. Chait Badi Parewa .. Phagon Badi 4th ..	..

Fairs.

Tehsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Date.	Name of fair.
Dibai	Ahar	Jeth Sudi 10th	..	Dashara.
	Mubarakpur	Chait Sudi 9th	..	Amanata. Debi.
	Mangalpur	Baisakh and Magh Sudi 2nd	..	Bura Baba.
	Mandu Husain Goshi	Jeth Sudi 10th	..	Dashara Jeth.
	Ramghat	Kartik Sudi Parannasi	..	Ratki Asman.
	Ramghat	Ditto	..	Ditto.
	Karanbas	Jeth Sudi 10th	..	Dashara Jeth.
	Belon	Chait Sudi and Kartik Sudi	..	Debi.
	Bandhar	The first nine days of the second half year and Chait.	..	Do.



गोपीनाथ स्मरण